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An A C C O U N T of KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL, In C A M B R I D G E,

(Embellished with a Plate of the *Chapel*: and a Print of the
Author executed by a Gentleman of the University)

Including a Character of HENRY VI.
And a short History of the Foundation of his two Colleges,
KING's and ETON.

And containing, though briefly, the following Articles:

- | | |
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| <p>I. An Extract of the Founder's Will, relating to the finishing of the Chapel, (with a Digression concerning the intended College)</p> <p>II. A particular Relation of the Progress of that Edifice, under the Reigns of those Kings who contributed to complete it.</p> <p>III. The original Use of the Vestries on each Side of the Building.—Some very ancient Inscriptions on the Tomb-stones within them.—A remarkable Epitaph.</p> <p>IV. An accurate Description of</p> | <p>whatever is worthy of Notice within the Chapel.—Wonderful Structure of the Stone-roof: which occasions a Mention of the original Secret of Free-Masons, and some few Particulars concerning that Society. With</p> <p>V. A very plain Explanation of all the curious Paintings on the Windows: in the Course of which is shewn the Correspondence between the historical Paintings drawn from the Old Testament and those taken from the New.</p> |
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To which is added,

A List of all the Provosts, Bishops, Statesmen, learned Writers, Martyrs and Confessors, who were formerly Members of KING's College; extracted partly from Fuller's Church-History of Britain.—The Author's Apology and grateful Acknowledgments to his Subscribers.—With Copies of several ancient Indentures, setting forth an Account of many different Sums of Money expended on finishing and glazing the Chapel.—Each particular Beauty of the Windows remarked.

By HENRY MALDEN, Chapel-Clerk.

Behold where e'er this pensile quarry's found,
Or swelling into vaulted roofs it's weight,
Or shooting columns into Gothic state,
Where e'er this fane extends it's lofty frame,
Behold the monument to HENRY's name.

Doddsley's Poems, Vol. VII.

C A M B R I D G E,

Printed for the AUTHOR, by FLETCHER and HODSON;
And sold by J. Woodyer, T. and J. Merrill, R. Matthews, J. Paris,
Fletcher and Hodson, and by the Author, at the Sign of the Hat, in
the Butcher-Row, Cambridge; J. Beecroft, S. Crowder, J. Johnson
and Co. in Pater-noster-Row, J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, B.
White, Fleet-street, T. Payne, Mews, and J. Doddsley, Pall-Mall, Lon-
don; J. Pote, at Eton; J. Blakeney, at Windsor; and by all the Book-
sellers in Town and Country. 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

THOUGH Endeavours, however imperfect, have not been wanting to render this Work in some degree entertaining, yet it may not be improper to acquaint the Public, that it's Author, from the distress of his family, claims the peculiar pity and protection of every tender and compassionate christian.

For if the consideration of a numerous family, of a Wife disordered in her mind, of a Husband relieving (or at least endeavouring to relieve) her under that calamity, by means that far exceed the limits of a scanty maintenance, and thereby involving himself in necessitous circumstances, demands a kind and bountiful assistance; then will every one, who has a feeling heart, contribute largely and liberally to this Author's support. It is sincerely wished, that the same spirit of beneficence, which has hitherto promoted the sale of the following sheets, even beyond his highest expectation, may yet recommend them to others: that, by such means, the hand of Charity may universally be extended for his relief; and that he may experience the effects of that generosity, which finds the noblest rewards in it's own exertion.

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Intended chiefly for those, who shall make use of the Book
while they are surveying the Chapel.

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An ACCOUNT of
KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL,
IN
CAMBRIDGE.

HENRY VI. the Founder of KING's College, was proclaimed (1422) while yet in his cradle, King of England; and, in the eighth year of his age, crowned and acknowledged King of France at Paris.

THIS Prince, although inferior to his illustrious father (Henry V.) in the glory of military enterprises, yet, from an innocence and purity of manners, lays claim to no small share of our esteem and admiration. Mild and equable in his temper, just and upright in his conduct, liberal in the encouragement of learning, zealous in the advancement of religion, he was qualified, while alive, to gain the affections of his people, and is intitled, after death, to a character, which does an honour to his memory. The only reproach, to which his actions have exposed him, is an irresolute and fearful disposition: a defect, over which Benevolence will cast a veil, imputing it to an excess of humanity, rather than to a want of magnanimity. An imperfection of such a nature may be the object of our concern, but not of our censure.

B

SENSIBLE

SENSIBLE of the rough, uncultivated genius of his nation, **HENRY** established in his kingdom seats of erudition, enriched them with ample endowments, and distinguished them by privileges and immunities: thus inviting his subjects to forsake their ignorance and barbarism, and reform their turbulent and licentious manners. A more effectual expedient he could not have employed for the patronage of religion and letters, nor have left a more magnificent monument of himself for the ornament of succeeding ages.

THE establishment of literary foundations, the support and tutelage of a Monarch, sensibly introduced a change on the face of learning, and added strength and spirit to it's drooping cause. Encouraged by this illustrious personage, and allured by an ambition to excel, men of parts and capacity entertained a fondness for literature, and pursued it with unwearied diligence. The study of the ancient languages began to be held in great estimation, an elegance in composition was gradually introduced, and, in a due course of years, a refined taste for poetry and eloquence was diffused throughout all ranks of writers.

WHOEVER shall search the annals of preceding centuries, will find his country indebted to **HENRY**'s munificence for many of her most sagacious statesmen, consummate orators, and admired writers: who, unless raised and protected by his bounty, had most probably, from a meanness of education, lived and died in ignorance and obscurity. And who but beholds with an unfeigned satisfaction that height of glory, to which the two renowned Colleges of this Prince's institution, **KING**'s and **ETON**, have, in the present age, attained; where the talents of the ingenious have never passed unknown and unrewarded!

NOT less, therefore, have been the advantages derived from these institutions, than were intended by the pious liberality of their Founder: which great work he began to take in hand, when he was yet but in the nineteenth year of his age and reign.

ETON-

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 3

his ETON-COLLEGE, a place peculiarly fitted for a
 calm, contemplative retirement, though it was found-
 and somewhat later than KING's, shall have the first
 place in my account of the two societies, that I may
 afterward pursue the history of KING's without inter-
 ruption.

THIS account (as it contains something curious) I
 shall set down in the very words of Fuller; to whom
 the Reader will perceive I am under no small obliga-
 tion for materials in the ensuing pages.

“ THE King soon after (1446) founded EATON
 Colledg, and called it *The King's College, of our
 Lady, (the Virgin Mary) of Eaton, beside Windsor.*—
 Indeed it was high time some school should be
 founded, considering how low Grammer-Learning
 ran then in the land, as may appear by the follow-
 ing Verses made for King HENRY the Founder; as
 good no doubt as the generality of that age did af-
 ford, though (scarce deserving translation) so that
 the worst scholar in EATON Colledg, that can make
 a verse, can make a better.

Luce tua qui natus erat, Nicolae, sacer Rex
Henricus Sextus hoc stabilivit opus.
Unctum qui lapidem postquam ponebat in Eaton
*Hunc fixit, clerum commemorando suum.**
Astiterant

* From these two lines some are led to determine the sub-
 ject of this piece of poetry, viz. the foundation of KING's
 College-Chapel. Nor is such decision without reason. For
 the very words in this copy of verses tell us—that they were
 composed on laying the first stone of some building in 1446:
 which was the year in which HENRY VI. granted the College
 a Stone-Quarry in Yorkshire for building their Chapel. Now
 this Grant was made March 4, 1446; and it is not impro-
 bable but that, within four or five months after a concession
 of such grant, the foundation of the Chapel was laid. Allow-
 ing then this for a truth, the first stone of KING's College-
 Chapel was laid on the feast of St. James, July 25, 1446.

An ACCOUNT of

- ‘ *Aspiterant illi tunc Pontifices in honorem*
 ‘ *Actus solennis regis et Ecclesiæ.*
 ‘ *Ex Orientali* si bis septem pedetentim*
 ‘ *Mensurare velis, invenies Lapidem;*
 ‘ *In festo sancti Jacobi sanctam stabilivit*
 ‘ *Hic unctam Petram regia sacra manus.*
 ‘ *Annis M. CCCC. sexto quater Xque,*
 ‘ *Regis et H. Regni quinto jungendo Vicena.*

“ Devout King HENRY of that name the sixt,
 “ Born (Nic’las) on thy day this building fixt,
 “ In EATON having plac’d a stone anointed
 “ In sign, it for the Clergy was appointed.
 “ His Prelates then were present, so the more
 “ To honour the King’s acts and holy chore.
 “ From Eastern midst, whereof just fourteen feet
 “ If any measure, they this stone shall meet;
 “ On holy James his day, the sacred hand
 “ Of Royal HENRY caus’d this stone to stand.
 “ M. four C^s fourty six since Christ was born,
 “ When H. the Crown twenty five yearst had worn.

“ THIS Colledg consisteth of one Provost, seven
 “ Fellows, two Schoolmasters,† with seventy King’s
 “ Scholars; besides many Oppidan^s,** maintained
 “ there at the cost of their friends; so that was EATON
 “ removed into Germany, it would no longer be ac-
 “ counted one of the *Scholæ*, but *Gymnasia*, a middle
 “ terme betwixt a *School*, and an *University*. The
 “ Provostship of EATON is accounted one of the
 “ gentilest, and intirest preferments in England; the
 “ Provost thereof, being provided for in all particu-
 “ lars, to the very point of his hose (my desire is one
 “ tag

* *Medio.*

† *Viz.* current, otherwise but twenty-four complete.

‡ Besides an Upper and Lower-Master there are, at this Time, ten Assistant Masters.

** The number of King’s Scholars and Oppidans is at present about five hundred.

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 5

“ tag of them may not be diminished) and as a pleasant Courtier told King Henry the Eighth, ‘an hundred pound a year more than enough.’ How true this is I know not; this I know, if some Courtiers were to stint the *enough* of Clergymen, even the most industrious of them should (with Solomon’s* slothful man) have *poverty enough*.

“ THIS EATON is a Nursery† to KING’s Colledg in CAMBRIDG. All that I will add, is, to wish, that the prime scholars in this school may annually be chosen to the Univerfity, and when chosen, their places may fall accordingly, not by the *death* of those in KING’s Colledg, but their advancement to better preferment in the Church and Commonwealth.”

IF we look back awhile, to trace KING’s College to it’s origin, we fhall find it but mean in it’s first institution, (1441) having only a Rector and twelve Scholars. But, before the expiration of two years from this foundation, HENRY entirely changed it’s form, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas,‡ and beftowing on it a moft ample endowment: at which time

* Prov. xxviii. 19.

† It is with great propriety, that Fuller calls this fchool a *Nursery* to KING’s College: for, from among the feventy fcholars of the foundation, and no others, thofe of the upper Clafs are, as vacant Fellowfhips require, preferred to KING’s College. There they have Scholarfhips, as foon as they are admitted, and, three years after their admission, Fellowfhips.

‡ In ancient times there flood a Church dedicated to Saint Nicholas within the compafs of the College.

St. Nicholas’ day (December 6) was the birth-day of HENRY VI. as appears both from his Charter granted to KING’s College, and the verfes quoted above.

The glorious Confeffor St. Nicholas (as he is ufually called) was Bifhop of Myra, in Lycia, a province of Afia.

time (1443) he placed therein a Provost, seventy* Fellows and Scholars, ten Conducts, sixteen Choristers and a Master over them, who is likewise the Organist, six singing Clerks, sixteen servants to the College; besides twelve Servitors † to the Senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars, † amounting in all to an hundred and thirty-one; and called it *The King's College of our Lady, and Saint Nicholas, in Cambridge.*

SCARCELY had he laid the foundation of his College, when he began to build for it the Chapel, (which is chiefly the subject of these pages) justly esteemed one of the most magnificent Gothic Structures in the whole world. Conformable to the grandeur of which he intended to have built the College: but, being involved in the miseries of a civil war with the house of York, he was prevented from completing his design. At length, after a series of public misfortunes, and many tedious confinements in the Tower of London, he was murdered, (1471) according to the historians of that age, by the Duke of Gloucester's ‡ own hands.

THUS did this unfortunate Prince leave the College as well as the Chapel, to be finished at the expence of succeeding Kings.

HENRY, however, even amidst all his calamities, though he was waging a perpetual war, which threatened his government, and perhaps his life, with
an

* It is observable, that there are *seventy* Scholars and Fellows at KING's, and *seventy* Scholars at ETON. On the first foundation likewise of KING's College, we find *twelve* Scholars with a Master composing the Society. Now that these numbers, in preference to all others, were made choice of in allusion to Christ's *seventy* Disciples and *twelve* Apostles, no one, I suppose, ever entertained a doubt, who was acquainted with the superstitious manners of the age, in which the Founder lived.

† The Servitors and poor Scholars are not of the Foundation.

‡ Afterwards Richard III.

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 7

an hourly dissolution, was not unmindful of the work he had undertaken: as appears by the following extract of his Will.

“ As touching the dimensions of the Church of my said College, of our Lady and St. Nicholas of CAMBRIDGE, I have devised and appointed, that the same Church shall contain in length 288 Foot of Assise, without any Isles, and all of the wideness of 40 Foot; and the length of the same Church, from the West end unto the altars at the Choir Door, shall contain 120 Foot; and from the Provost's Stall unto the Greece (*that is, to the farthest part of the present Stalls*) call'd *Gradus Chori*, 90 Foot, for 36 Stalls on either side of the said Choir, answering to 70 Fellows, and 10 Priests Conducts, which must be *de prima forma*: and from the said Stalls unto the East end of the said Church 22 Foot of Assise. Also a Reredosse bearing the Rood-loft,* (*by which, I suppose, is meant something of the same kind with the present Organ-loft*) departing the Choir and the Body of the Church, containing in length 40 Foot, and in breadth 14 Foot. The Walls of the same Church to be in height 90 Foot, imbattled, vaulted, and chareroofed, sufficiently butteressed, and every Butteress fixed with Finials: (*or Pinacles.*) And in the East end of the same Church shall be a Window of 9 Days, (*or Lights*) and betwixt every of the same Butteresses in the Body of the Church, on both sides of the said Church, a Closet with an Altar therein, containing in length 20 Foot, and in breadth 10 Foot, vaulted and finished under the Soyle of the Isle Windows; and the Pavement of the Church, (*that is, the Ante-Chapel*) to be enhanced four Foot above the ground without; and the height of the pavement of the Choir one Foot and a half above the Pavement of
“ the

* On the Roodloft in Roman Catholic Churches is fixed a Cross: and within the same are reposed all holy Relicks.

“ the Church ; and the Pavement of the Altar three
 “ Foot above that ; and on the North side of the
 “ Choir a Vestry, containing in length 50 Foot, and
 “ in breadth 22 Foot, departed into two houses be-
 “ neath, and two houses above, which shall contain
 “ in height 22 Foot in all, with an Entry from the
 “ Choir vaulted, &c.”*

HE then proceeds to describe the dimensions of the College he intended to build, which (had he ever completed his design) would have consisted chiefly of one large Square ; on the North of which would have stood the Chapel. Two sides of this Square would have joined the Chapel : the South side whereof towards the East yet remains unfinished : (from whence may be seen the intended height of the building.) From this end of the Chapel may be discovered, a little underneath the surface of the ground, a foundation : † by tracing which may easily be perceived the length of two sides of the intended Square. But of the length it is easy to form a judgment from the present New Building, the noblest *modern* Structure in the University.

CONCERNING the College, the following words are delivered down to us in Stow's Chronicle, of the edition of 1631.

“ I suppose that if the rest of the House (*meaning the College*) had proceeded according to the Chapel
 “ already finished, as his (*that is, the Founder's*) full
 “ intent and meaning was, the like College could
 “ scarce have been found again in any Christian Land.

“ This

* The Chapel is built, in every respect, nearly according to these directions in the Will.

† There is yet remaining part of a Wall built for the East side of the intended Square : within which may be perceived some few Frames or Cases of Stone, designed for Fire-places. In that end of the Wall, which is nearest to the Chapel, is fixed a large iron Hinge ; on which it was intended that a Gate should have been hung, opening towards Trumpington-street.

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 9

This College was begun in his time, and finished so far, that in the year 1443, which was the 23d of his Reign, the Cemetary, or Church Yard, the Altar, &c. as the manner was, were consecrated by the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln."

FULLER likewise, in his Church-History, speaks of in the following manner.

"THE whole College was intended conformable to the Chapel: but the untimely death (or rather deposing) of King HENRY the Sixth hindered the same. Thus foundations partake of their founder's interest, and flourish or fade together. Yea, that mean Quadrant (almost all the College extant at this day) was at first designed only for the Choristers."*

THE whole of even this small Court (two sides of which only contain apartments for the College) is not finished uniformly; as any one may discover by observing the upper part of one half of the West side of the Court.

OVER the West Gate, (without this old Building) and on the North side of it, are to be seen two Roses, and a small Figure of a Hand: all which are carved with uncommon art. †—But to return to my subject.

How

* Fuller was misinformed in this piece of History relating to the old Court: for it was not built for the Choristers, but for the Rector and twelve Scholars placed in the College at its first institution: at which time the Founder dedicated it to St. Nicholas, and erected for it a small Chapel on that Spot where the Combination-Room, and first Room on the right, as you enter the Court, now stand.

† On the West side, and near the battlements of the Old Building, are fixed some grotesque heads, each having a leaden pipe in its mouth.—An indelicate metaphor of the poet Manilius has given occasion to a mention of these in Fitzosborne's Letters. For speaking of unpardonable defects both of taste and judgment in some Writers, in the application of their metaphors, he introduces the following passage.

"The poet Manilius seems to have raised an image of the
C "fame

How far the Chapel was advanced at the Founder's death, is uncertain. But be this as it may, there need no scruple to assert, that the foundation of the far greater part of this majestic Structure was then little more than raised above the ground. For the height to which it was, in some parts, carried, is supposed scarcely to have exceeded nine feet. A conjecture formed from the lower part of the Towers at the West end.

EDWARD IV. (who succeeded the Founder) of the house of York, was naturally no zealous promoter of the laudable intentions of his predecessor: as he deprived the College of many lands and revenues; which

“ same injudicious kind, in that compliment which he paid to Homer in the following verses:

cujusque ex ore profusus

Omnis posteritas latices in carmina duxit.

(which is as much as if he had said in plain English, *All posterity have lapp'd up the streams pouring down from his mouth in store for their poetry.*)

“ I could never read these lines without calling to mind those grotesque heads, which are fixed to the roof of the old building of KING'S College in Cambridge; which the ingenious architect has represented in the act of vomiting out the rain that falls thro' certain pipes most judiciously stuck in their mouths for that purpose. Mr. Addison recommends a method of trying the propriety of a metaphor, by drawing it out in visible representation. Accordingly, I think this curious conceit of the builder might be employed to the advantage of the youth in that University and serve for as proper an illustration of the absurdity of the poet's image, as that ancient picture which Ælian mentions, where Homer was figured with a stream running from his mouth, and a groupe of poets lapping it up at a distance.”—For this note, and the translation of some Latin sentences, which hereafter occur, I am indebted to a friend.

* * He took away a thousand pounds a year in land, among which was the fee-farm of the manors of Chesterton and Cambridge. Whereupon no fewer than forty of the Fellows and Scholars, besides Conducts, Clerks, Choristers,

and

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 11

which he gave to the Oxonians who were about his court. Nor was the Building much advanced in the short and turbulent reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. but Henry VII. in whom the line of Lancaster was restored, began, in the latter end of his reign, to complete the work of the Founder, expending 2000l. and presenting the College with the sum of 5000l. for the purpose of finishing the Chapel. Nor yet content with these singular marks of favour towards his pious predecessor, he even proposed it to Pope Alexander VI. and also to Pope Julius II. to canonise HENRY VI. which, however, by the extreme avarice of these Pontiffs, who would have granted that honour to the Prince's gold,† and not his sanctity, was never effected.

and other College-Officers, were in one day forced to depart the House, for want of maintenance. Indeed I have read that King Edward afterwards restored 500 marks of yearly revenue, on condition they should acknowledge him for their Founder, and write all their deeds in his name; which perchance, for the present, they were contented to perform. However, his restitution was nothing adequate to the injury offered the Foundation, insomuch that Leland complains *Grantam suam banc jacturam semper sensuram*, that his Cambridge for ever will be sensible of this loss.

Fuller's Church-History.

The following account of what the Pope esteemed Requisites for HENRY's Canonization I shall produce, for the Reader's entertainment, from Fuller; whose simplicity of style may not, perhaps, be displeasing to many.

“The King (*Henry VII.*) had a moneth's minde (keeping seven years in that humour) to procure the Pope to canonize King HENRY the Sixth for a Saint. For English Saints, so frequent before the Conquest, were grown great dainties since that time. France lately had her Saint Lewis, and why should not England receive the like favour, being no less beneficial to the Church of Rome? Nor could the unhappinefs of our King HENRY (because deposed from his throne) be any just bar to his Saintship, seeing generally God's best servants are most subject to the

fectcd. Lastly, he ordered at his decease, that his executors should supply the College, from time to time, with different sums of money sufficient for completing the Building.

This

“ sharpest afflictions. His canonizing would add much
 “ lustre to the line of Lancaster, which made his kinsman
 “ and mediate successor King Henry the Seventh so desirous
 “ thereof. Besides, well might he be made a Saint, who
 “ had been a Prophet. For when the wars between Lancaster
 “ and York first began, HENRY the Sixth beholding
 “ this Henry the Seventh, then but a boy playing in the
 “ Court, said to the standers-by, ‘ See this youth will one
 “ day quietly enjoy what we at this time so much fight about.
 “ This made the King with much importunity to tender this
 “ his request unto the Pope. A request the more reasonable,
 “ because it was well nigh forty years since the death
 “ of that HENRY, so that only the skeletons of his virtues
 “ remained in mens memories, the flesh and corruption (as
 “ one may say) of his faults being quite consumed and forgotten.

“ Pope Alexander the Sixth, instead of granting his request,
 “ acquainted him with the requisites belonging to the
 “ making of a Saint. First, that to confer that honour (the
 “ greatest on earth) was only in the power of the Pope, the
 “ proper judge of mens merits therein. Secondly, that
 “ Saints were not to be multiplied but on just motions, lest
 “ commonness should cause their contempt. Thirdly, that
 “ his life must be exemplarily holy, by the testimony of credible
 “ witnesses. Fourthly, that such must attest the truth
 “ of real miracles wrought by him after death. Fifthly, that
 “ very great was the cost thereof, because all Chaunters,
 “ Choristers, Bell-ringers, (not the least clapper in the steeple
 “ wagging except money was tied to the end of the
 “ rope) with all the Officers of the Church of Saint Peter
 “ together with the Commissaries and Notaries of the Court
 “ with all the Officers of the Pope’s Bed-chamber, to the
 “ very Lock-smiths, ought to have their several fees of such
 “ Canonization. Adding, that the total summe would amount
 “ to fifteen hundred duckets of gold.

“ *Tantæ molis erat Romanum condere Sanctum.*

“ So vast the work to form a Roman Saint.

“ Concluding

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 13

THIS is the only account (imperfect as it is) of the progress of the Edifice, which I could have offered to the Public, had not a Reverend Gentleman (to whom

Concluding with that which made the charges, though not *infinite, indefinite*, that the costs were to be multiplied, SECUNDUM CANONIZATI POTENTIAM, according to the power and dignity of the person to be canonized. And certain it was, that the court of Rome would not behold this HENRY the Sixth in the notion which he died in, as a poor prisoner; but as he lived a King, so long as he had this Henry his kinsman to pay for the same.

“ Most of these requisites met in King HENRY the Sixth in a competent measure. First, the holiness of his life was confessed by all, save that some sullen persons suggested that his simplicity was above his sanctity, and his life pious, not so much out of hatred, as ignorance of badness. As for Miracles, there was no want of them, if credible persons might be believed: two of whose Miracles it will not be amiss to recite.

“ Thomas Fuller, a very honest man, living at Hammer-smith, near London, had a hard hap accidentally to light into the company of one who had stolen and driven away cattle; with whom, though wholly innocent, he was taken, arraigned, condemned, and executed. When on the gallows, Blessed King HENRY (loving justice, when alive, and willing to preserve innocence, after death) appeared unto him, so ordering the matter, that the halter did not strangle him. For having hung an whole hour, and being taken down to be buried, he was found alive: for which favour he repaired to the tomb of King HENRY at Chertsey, (as he was bound to do no less) and there presented his humble and hearty thanks unto him for his deliverance. The very same accident, *mutatis mutandis*, varying only in the difference of place and persons, (with some addition about the Virgin Mary) hapned to Richard Boyes, dwelling within a mile of Bath; the story so like, all may believe them equally true.

“ All the premisses required to a Saint, appearing in some moderate proportion in HENRY the Sixth, especially if charitably interpreted, (Saints themselves need some favour to be afforded them) it was the general expectation, “ that

whom my most grateful thanks on this occasion are due) been pleased to communicate to me the following particulars.

“ FOR carrying on this (*the Chapel*) and other
 “ buildings of the College, the Founder settled *per*
 “ *Annum* till the whole work should be completed,
 “ a part of his Dutchy of Lancaster, which for that
 “ purpose he vested in Feoffees.

“ ON the 4th of March 1446 (A. R. 25) he granted
 “ to the Provost and Scholars for ever a Quarry of
 “ Stone, called Thesdale-Quarry, in the Lordship of
 “ Heselwode, in the county of York: a perpetual
 “ grant of which he obtained of the Lord of the
 “ Manor

“ that he should be suddenly canonized. But Pope Alexan-
 “ der the Sixth delaied, and in effect denied King Henry’s
 “ desire herein; yet, Julius his next successor of continuance
 “ (not to mention the short-liv’d Pius the Third) continued
 “ as sturdy in his denial.

“ Men variously conjecture why the Pope in effect should
 “ deny to canonize HENRY the Sixth: a witty, but tart rea-
 “ son is rendered by a noble Pen (*Lord Bacon*) because the
 “ Pope would put a difference betwixt a *Saint* and an *Inno-*
 “ *cent*. But others conceive King HENRY not so simple
 “ himself, his parts only seeming the lower, being over-
 “ topped with a high-spirited Queen: more probable it is
 “ what another saith, that seeing King HENRY held the
 “ Crown by a false title, from the true heir thereof; the
 “ Pope could not, with so good credit, fasten a Saintship to
 “ his memory. But our great Antiquary resolveth all in the
 “ Pope’s covetousness, *In causâ fuit Pontificis avaritiâ*, de-
 “ manding more than thrifty King Henry the Seventh would
 “ allow; who at last contented himself (by the Pope’s leave
 “ hardly obtained) to remove his corps from Chertsey in
 “ Surrey, where it was obscurely interred, to Windsor Cha-
 “ pel, a place of greater reputation. Thus is he whom Au-
 “ thors have observed *twice* crowned, *twice* deposed, *twice*
 “ buried. The best was, though he was not canonized, yet
 “ there was plenty of Popish Saints beside him, wherewith
 “ the Calendar is so overstocked, that for want of room they
 “ jumble one another.”

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 15

Manor (Henry Vanafour) with a way to carry the Stone through his lands directly to the river Querf (now Wharfe.)

“ ON the 25th of February, 1448, he granted to the Provost and Scholars of KING's College, and the Provost of ETON College, another Quarry at Huddlestone near Shirborn, in Elmet, (not far from the former Quarry) in the county of York; which he obtained a grant of from Sir John Langton and his son. It is probable, that the white stone, which is seen about the Chapel, came from these Quarries, the Yorkshire stone being generally of that colour. How far the Building was raised in the Founder's time is not certain; but it is probable that it was raised pretty high at the East end, and carried on sloping towards the West, to the height of the white stone.

“ EDWARD IV. being proclaimed King (1460) an intire stop was put to the works, for the Dutchy of Lancaster and the whole Revenue of the College was seized by him: part of which was re-granted to the Provost and Scholars for their maintenance, but nothing from the Dutchy for the Building.

“ IN this manner was the work interrupted till about the nineteenth year of Edward IV. at which time Dr. Field, Warden of Winchester College, and Chaplain to Edward IV. was chosen Provost: who, by his interest with the King and Datchefs of York, seems to have promoted the Building. On the 10th of June, 1479, he was appointed * Overseer
“ seer

* It was not an uncommon thing formerly to appoint some Dignitary to preside over the King's works. Thus William of Wickham (famous for his skill in architecture) was Overseer of the works of Windsor Castle; and Nicholas Clofe, Bishop of Litchfield, was one, in whom HENRY VI. placed such confidence, that he made him Overseer and Manager of all his intended Buildings for KING's College.
He

“ feer of the works by the King, and continued ‘till
 “ June 14, 1483. During which time 1296l. 1s. 8d.
 “ was expended on the works: of which 1000l. was
 “ given by the King, and 140l. by Thomas de Ro-
 “ therham, Bishop of Lincoln, and Chancellor of
 “ England. He was once a Fellow of the College.

“ FROM the 14th of June 1483, to the 22d of
 “ March following, nothing was done: at which
 “ time Thomas Cliff was by Richard III. appointed
 “ Overseer of the works, and continued so till the
 “ 23d of December following (1484) during which
 “ time 746l. 10s. 9d. was expended on the works: of
 “ which the King seems to have given 700l.

“ At this time the end of the Chapel appears to
 “ have been carried up to the end of the East Win-
 “ dow, (if not higher) and the two first Vestries
 “ towards the East on the North side, were covered
 “ in; but the Battlements were not yet set up. And

“ thus

He, as I believe, (though some say his father) was Architect of the Chapel; a work sufficient to distinguish his name among the most shining characters of antiquity. John Canterbury, a native of Tewksbury, was Clerk of the works, probably under the Bishop, and Fellow of the College in 1451. In the Indentures likewise we find the Arch-Deacon of Norwich Overseer of the glass-work for the windows.—All knowledge of the Arts and Sciences centered, at that time, in the Clergy.

Since I have now been mentioning persons employed in this celebrated Building, I shall take the opportunity of adding also the names of two Artists, who bore a share in the work. These are preserved in the archives of Caius-College in the following words.

“ To alle Christen people this pfsent wrytyng endented
 “ seeng, redyng, or heryng, John Wulrich Maistr Mason of
 “ the werks of the Kynge's College Roial of our Lady and
 “ seynt Nicholas of Cambrigge, John Bell, Mason War-
 “ deyn in the same werks, &c. Written at Cambr. 17 Aug.
 “ 1476. 16 Edw. IV.”

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 17

thus the Building stood sloping towards the West end,† 'till May 28, 1508, (A. R. 23 Henry VII.) from which time the work went on at the expence
“ of

† Some suppose that the Chapel was carried much higher before this time, or, otherwise, say they, it was almost impossible that Henry VII. should have finished the outer case of one in the latter end of his reign, and even within the last year of it. But, in answer to this, it was not finished 'till all seven years after his death.—I shall here, however, set down some few particulars, from whence conjectures may be drawn concerning the progress of the Building.

Within the Ante-Chapel, on the South side, near the Organ-loft, may be observed a crack in the wall, extended upwards.—The stone-work on either side of this was probably raised at different times.

Within the long entry (above the Choir) on the North side the stone-roof, and on the outer wall, may be perceived Toothings, where the Building was formerly joined.

Nearly in a line with these Toothings, between the two roofs, runs a principal beam; on which one may (by the assistance of candle-light) discover the remains of moss, which once spread about that part of it, which faces the West. This side of the beam bears a very different appearance from the others about the roof: for it looks as if it had been a long time exposed to the weather. This is the fifteenth beam from the West end.

From these marks it is evident that the Building was not raised at once, but carried on by degrees, and not without long and repeated intervals. Even the plan of the work was in some few respects changed.

In the Vestries, on the South side, the stone door-cases towards the East differ in shape from those that are nearer to the West. Nor on the North side, are the door-cases, doors, and roofs of the Vestries exactly uniform.

The Buttresses (which are twenty-two in number, eleven on each side of the Building) are not in every particular alike. Five on the North side, and four on the South side of the Chapel are ornamented with crowns, roses, portcullises, griffins, and other figures. The remaining Buttresses are plain and unadorned.

Reflecting on these observations I am apt to imagine, that
D Henry

“ of Henry VII. and his executors, ’till the case of
 “ the Chapel was finished, on July 29, 1515: (A. R.
 “ 7th Henry VIII.) during which time the charge
 “ amounted

Henry VII. when he took the work in hand, found a part of the Building covered in with timber: (but I do not say overlaid with lead, as at present) that this timber-roof was then extended over the Eastern part of the Chapel; and continued to that beam, which seems to have been once exposed to the weather. And I farther suppose, that from the Toothings (which are almost in a level line with the beam) to the ornamented Buttresses, the Walls and Buttresses were raised to great height, when Henry VII. began to build: that the Prince erected the remaining part of the Walls Westward with the Buttresses almost from the ground: and, therefore set up on the latter, as he carried on the work, the figures that are seen at this day. Had he built any other Buttresses, would, I should think, have ornamented them in the same manner.

On the whole then my conclusion is, that that part of the Building raised with white stone was erected by HENRY VII. that the Eastern half (or nearly half) of the Chapel was roofed, and the Walls further carried on, at the joint expense of Edward IV. (who, notwithstanding his oppressive treatment of the society, presented them with a sum of money for this purpose) Richard III. Thomas de Rotherham, at perhaps the College, who might have contributed it's share towards the advancement of the Building:—and that Henry VII. finished, or rather left a legacy for finishing, the outward Walls and Buttresses.

A reader, who is no stranger to the character of Henry VII. may well be surprized at any instance of his liberality. But let it be remembered, that he did not begin to lay open his treasures before the decline of his life; when he was seized with horror and remorse for the iniquities and severities of his reign. An elegant Historian expresses himself, on this occasion, in the following manner.

“ To allay the terrors, under which he laboured, he
 “ deavoured by distributing alms and founding religious
 “ houses, to make atonement for his crimes, and to purchase
 “ by the sacrifice of part of his ill-gotten treasures, a
 “ conciliation with his offended Maker.”

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 19

amounted to 1158*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* of which in the first year, viz. from May 28, 1508, to April 1, 1509, was remitted from time to time to Dr. Hutton, Provost of the College, the sum of 1408*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

ON the first day of March, 1509, Henry VII. by Indenture between him, and the Provost and Scholars, gave 5000*l.* for carrying on the Building, and bound himself and his executors to furnish the College with further sums of money, 'till the Chapel should be completed: the Provost and Scholars covenanting on their part to lay out the money faithfully, under the direction of such Overseers as should be appointed by the King or his executors; and to give a true account how the said money was expended, as often as they should be called thereunto by him or his executors. On the 8th of February, (A. R. 7th Henry VIII.) the executors of Henry VII. by Indentures between them and the Provost and Scholars, gave 5000*l.* more:—'to the intent that they (the Provost and Scholars) and their successors, by the advice, oversight and controlment of the said executors or their deputies, shall, as hastily as they may or can reasonably, without delay, vault the Church of the said College, after the form of a plat therefore devised and subscribed with the hand of the said executors; and cause double desks to be made in the choir of the said Church, glaze all the Windows in the same, with such images, stories, arms, badges, and other devices, as shall be devised by the said executors: and also clearly and wholly finish, perform and end all the work that is not yet done in the said Church, in all things within as well as without.'

THE College neglected not this opportunity of completing their Chapel. For in the same year,* (1513) which a supply of money was granted, the Society began to add a second and inner roof of stone, in the form

* See Indenture the first.

form of a grand Gothic arch, without so much as the appearance of a pillar to uphold it; the sides of the Chapel being its only support. In the middle of the roof, and in the flattest part of it, are fixed perpendicularly, at equal distances from one another, stones (adorned with roses and portcullises) every one of which is no less than a ton weight. Each of these upwards of a yard* in thickness, and projects beyond the other parts of the carved work. The disposition of the materials in this roof, and particularly of the stones abovementioned, (which were the wonder and admiration of Sir Christopher Wren † himself, one of the most celebrated architects who ever lived) may well be considered among the most remarkable curiosities of the Building; since there are many and these no incompetent judges, who do not scruple to assert, that it would far exceed the skill of the architects of our present age to lay a roof of stone in the same form and order.

FULLER is more liberal of his praises on this roof than on any other part of the Chapel.

“ THE Chapel in this College is one of the rare
 “ fabricks in Christendom, wherein the stone-work
 “ wood-work, and glass-work contend, which more
 “ deserve admiration. Yet the first generally ca-
 “ rieth away the credit, (as being a *Stone henge* in
 “ deed) so geometrically contrived, that voluminous
 “ stones mutually support themselves in the arches
 “ roof

* Though the thickness of these stones is exceeding great yet the whole roof is not proportionably thick; being in some parts (between the ribs) not more than four inches thick.

Fuller somewhere says, that the roof of the Chapel of St. Mary, adjoining to the Cathedral of Ely, was the pattern from whence this roof was taken.

† “ There is a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren was
 “ once a year to survey the roof of the Chapel of KING
 “ College, and said, that if any man would shew him where
 “ place the first stone, he would engage to build such an
 “ other.”

Walpole's Anec. on Painting, vol. 1, p. 115

roof, as if art had made them to forget nature, and weaned them from their fondness to descend to their center. And yet, though there be so much of *Minerva*, there is nothing of *Arachne* in this Building: I mean not a spider appearing, or cobweb to be seen on the (Irish wood or cedar) beams thereof. No wonder then if this Chapel, so rare a structure, was the work of three succeeding Kings; HENRY the Sixth, who founded it, the Seventh, who farthered; the Eighth, who finished it."

THE unlimited legacy * of Henry VII. was not fully employed: for in the 18th year of Henry VIII. (1527) the beautiful Windows of painted glass were set up; which alone are sufficient to ennoble the age that gave birth to the painters.—But of the Windows I say no more, I reserve them for the next chapter.

EVERY part of the work about the Building was now hastening to a conclusion. The Vestries (which were eighteen in number, nine on each side of the Chapel) had been long since covered in, and one, if not more, of them already *endowed*. For it is a well-known

* It has been supposed by persons who have observed the arms of Henry VIII. painted on the Windows, and the initial letter of his name, that they were glazed at his expence. But the contrary conjecture bears a greater appearance of probability, if we consider, that the disposition of that Prince was rapacious, and not liberal.—We may, therefore, very reasonably conclude, that after the death of Henry VII. his legacy was employed in finishing the Building. I must, however, remark that a Bishop of Norwich is said to have contributed, though not voluntarily, towards glazing the Windows. The story related about him is this.

"Robert Nix, Bishop of Norwich, having incurred a *Pre-munire* for extending his jurisdiction over the Mayor of Thetford, was fined for it: with part of which fine, 'tis said, the beautiful Windows of painted glass in KING'S College-Chapel, were purchased."

Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk.

known circumstance, that these Vestries were formerly called *Chantries*: that they were employed in the ceremony of singing or saying Mass† for the souls of the deceased: and that any Superiour of the society, who was inclined to have that service performed for his soul after death, endowed one of these Vestries for that purpose.

It appears from the Founder's Will quoted above, that Altars would have been erected in all the Vestries, had not the laws of the Reformation, which followed some few years after the finishing of the Chapel, abolished all superstitious rites belonging to the ancient religion: among which may very justly be numbered the ceremony of singing Mass for departed souls.

CERTAIN it is, that much work was done towards erecting an Altar in the first Vestry, on the North side, towards the West. In it are yet remaining, on a pavement raised above the other part of the floor, two stone pillars very finely carved; which originally belonged to an Altar. In the second Vestry towards the West, on the South side, a part of the wall, having many holes and pegs in it, is prepared for the addition of some sort of ornament, which (if one may be allowed to determine the intention from these appearances) would have been somewhat of the same kind, when completed, with the pillars above-mentioned.

FOUR of the Vestries have each a seat and a desk in them, built for some Superiour, (perhaps the Provost or Vice-Provost) whose duty it might be, or, more probably, whose inclination might lead him to attend the service of Mass. The Priest, who officiated, always stood during the whole ceremony.

THE

† The service of Mass was nearly the same with the present Communion-Service; excepting only a few additional prayers about the souls of deceased persons. The officiating Priest received the Sacrament every day; but they, who attended, did not.

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 23

THE most ancient of the little Chapels or Vestries are the first * and second * from the East, North side. The latter of these was the Chantry of William Towne, who lies buried in it, with a large, grey, marble slab over his grave: on which is his figure formed in brass at full length, in his doctoral robes, such as are worn at this day in the University) and ermine hood and bonnet; with a slit in his scarlet gown, (for such an one is represented) from whence his hands are extended.—On his hands hangs a scrole with this distich.

*Gloria, fama scolis, laus, artes, cetera mundi
Vana nimis valeant: spes mea sola Deus.*

farewell to glory, to reputation in learning, to praise, to the arts, to all the vanity of this world. God is my only hope.

Under his feet is the following Inscription:

*Orate pro anima Magistri Willi Towne, Doctoris in
Theologia, quondam socii hujus Collegii, qui obiit XI^o
mensis Marcii, anno Incarnationis Dominice M^o
CCCC^o LXXXIV^o Cujus animæ propitiætur Deus. Amen.*

The words *Orate pro anima*, and *Cujus animæ propitiætur Deus*, are effaced.†

PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF Master† William Towne,
Doctor

* These Vestries only were built, when Dr. Towne died. —The fret-work of the roofs of these differ somewhat from the rest.

† The zeal of the Reformers, in 1645, was much offended at any inscription which began and ended with words like these. Hence we find many tomb-stones robbed of this part of their epitaphs.—KING'S Chapel fortunately sustained no considerable injury from the fury of fanaticks; though examples of ruin and desolation, in buildings ornamented like itself, were, in the preceding century, to be lamented in almost every quarter.

‡ The dignity of *Custos* (or Master) of King's Hall was offered to him: but I cannot say whether he accepted it or not.

Doctor of Divinity, once a Fellow* of this College who died on the eleventh day of March, 1494. Whole soul God pardon. Amen

IN this Vestry, no doubt, Mass was said many years for Dr. Towne. For he left a yearly revenue of four marks for some one of the Fellows, who should be a Priest, to say Mass and sing Dirges for delivering his soul from purgatory.—The Altar stood within the Eastern angle.—Within this Vestry there is likewise a fire-place.†

THE most ancient, after Dr. Towne's, is the Chantry of Dr. Argentine: which is the Vestry on the South side, nearest to the East. His figure is placed according to his last desire, on the tombstone, in his doctoral robes, with his hands elevated towards the upper part of the stone, where there was formerly placed a Crucifix. From his mouth proceed these words.

*Virginis atque Dei Fili, crucifixe, Redemptor
Humani generis, Christe memento mei.*

not.—King's Hall was a College (standing on part of the ground where Trinity College is now built) formerly very respectable for the learning of its Members. This was united with two other Hostels into one magnificent College, (now called Trinity College) by Henry VIII.

* Dr. Towne was one of the twelve scholars placed in the College by HENRY VI. at its first institution in 1441.

† A mark is eight ounces of silver. Valuing then each ~~mark~~ ^{ounce} at five shillings, the yearly revenue, with which Dr. Towne endowed his Chantry, amounts to eight pounds. This will appear no inconsiderable sum, if we consider the scarcity of money in former ages.

‡ In Roman Catholic Churches we find fire-places used for burning incense, and other religious services. The fire-place in Dr. Towne's Chantry was built for similar purposes.—It may be observed, that there is a door in this Vestry leading to the high Altar: where the charcoal taken from the fire-place, and deposited in an incense box, was carried at the celebration of Mass.

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 25

O Christ, Son of God and the Virgin, crucified Lord, Redeemer of mankind, remember me.

THE crucifix is torn away, I suppose, by some fanatic reformer.

*Artiste, Medici, Scripture interpretis alme,
Argentem corpus sepelivit lapis iste Johannis.
Qui transis, recolas, morieris: cernuus ora
Spiritus in Christo vivat nunquam moriturus.*

THIS stone buries the body of John Argentem, Master of Arts, Physician, Preacher of the Gospel. Messenger, remember, thou art mortal: pray in an humble posture, that my soul may live in Christ, in a state of immortality.

ON labels which run round the tombstone these words are engraved.

Orate pro anima Johannis Argentem, Artium Magistri, Medicinarum Doctoris, alme Scripture Professoris, et hujus Collegii prepositi; qui obiit Anno Domini millesimo, quingentesimo septimo, et die mensis Februarii secundo. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

PRAY FOR THE SOUL of John Argentem, Master of Arts, Doctor of Physick and Divinity, and Provost of this College; who died Feb. 2, 1507. For whose soul may God be atoned. Amen.

WITHIN this Vestry is a pavement, raised above the surface of the floor, for an Altar.

THE Vestry which was next consecrated to religious uses, for the soul of Robert Hacomblen, is the second from the West, South side. The effigies of the deceased lies dressed in doctoral robes, as well as the former of whom I have spoken. On a label proceeding from his mouth is inscribed the following

Vulnera, Christe, tua mihi dulcis sint medicina.

O Christ, be thy wounds my pleasing remedy.

ON the brazen labels, which on all sides surround the stone, are these words.

*Domine, secundum actum meum nobi me judicare.
Nihil dignum in conspectu tuo egi.*

Ideo deprecor majestatem tuam;

Ut tu, Deus, deleas iniquitatem meam.

Jesu miserere.

O Lord, judge me not according to my actions.

- I have done nothing worthy in thy sight.

Therefore I beseech thy majesty;

That thou, O God, wouldest blot out mine iniquity

Have mercy, Jesu.

THE inscription that was under his feet, is taken away; probably on account of the words *Orate pro anima*, and *Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

ON each corner of the brass labels running around the tomb-stone, are figures emblematical of the four Evangelists, with their names in Gothic letters.

THIS Chantry of Dr. Hacomblen,* who was Provost when the Windows were set up, is more beautifully ornamented than any of the others. The centre of the roof is gilded; and towards the middle of the South Window are two exceeding fine portraits: that to the left being a lively representation of the Founder the other of St. Nicholas. In the small compartments (or *Crockets* as they are commonly called) of the upper part of the Window, are the figures of Bishops on the left, and of some animals on the right. In the highest Crocket (which is exactly in the middle of the Window) and in the upper part of the Crocket, are painted the Arms of Henry VIII. Underneath these is a cipher (I believe) of Hacomblen's name. On the left of the cipher is a red Rose: on the right a mixture of the red and white Roses; denoting the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster. Below the cipher are the Arms of the College, viz. Sable, † three Roses Argent: † Party, first Azure, Flower

* Dr. Hacomblen, overseeing the works, had a great opportunity of adorning this Chantry for himself.

† The perpetuity of the College is signified by the unchangeableness of the Black: its fruitfulness in producing the most beautiful flowers in literature by the three Roses Argent.

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 27

Flower-de-Luce; ‡ and next Gules, a Lion ‡ Passant, Or. The Arms, as well as the Roses in this Crocket, make a very elegant appearance. Nor will the spectator behold without a pleasing satisfaction the Salutation of Mary, the figure of Christ, &c. on the opposite Window, that looks towards the Ante-Chapel. — On the same Window are seen the initials of Hacommen's name. — I must further observe, that on the east side of this Vestry is a picture of St. Nicholas: and, on the West side, an human skull is well figured in stone. — The noble monument in this Vestry was erected in honour of John Churchill, Marquis of Marlborough (son of the Great Duke of Marlborough) who died in this College (1702) in the nineteenth year of his age.

THE only remaining Vestry, which I suppose to have been employed as a Chantry, is the third from the West, on the South side. This was endowed in the days of Queen Mary, by Dr. Brassie, when Popery, though well nigh extirpated in the preceding reign, began once more to raise it's head within this land.

ON the outside of the door, and underneath the two upper panels, are some small remains of an inscription, that was once covered with horn. An entablature, part of the horn and parchment (on which the words were written) is yet to be perceived under the panel towards the right. The inscription (in compliance with Dr. Brassie's desire) formerly contained the following words.

Orate pro anima Roberti Brassie, quondam prepositi hujus Collegii.

PRAY FOR THE SOUL of Robert Brassie, formerly Provost of this College.

ON

‡ These being part of the Arms due to HENRY VI. as King of France and England, are intended to express a truly royal and illustrious foundation.

ON a label proceeding from his mouth was one engraved,

Deus propitius esto mihi peccatori.

God be merciful to me a sinner.

UNDER his feet we may read these words:

Hic jacet Robertus Brassie, sacre Theologie Professor quondam Prepositus hujus Collegii, qui ab hac vita decessit decimo die Novembris, Anno Domini M^o CCCC^o LVIII^o

HERE lies Robert Brassie, Doctor of Divinity, formerly Provost of this College, who departed this life November 10, A. D. 1558.*

ON the Window which is next to the Ante-Chapel his name is painted.—In this Vestry likewise a pavement is raised for an Altar.

THESE

* The deceased, of whose Epitaphs I have been speaking are all buried in the Vestries about the Chapel.—What was really made of the Cemetery or Church-yard, consecrated by the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln (see page 9) three years before the foundation of the Chapel, I cannot venture to say. It was intended, however, at the consecration, as a Burying-ground for the Rector and twelve Scholars, who were the first Members of the College: and it was contained within that spot lying next to the river, and opposite to the West end of the Chapel, which is now converted into a Bowling-green and Garden. When the plan of the Chapel was formed, it was designed that a square Cloister should have been continued from the West door of the Chapel to the Cemetery or Burying-ground: and in the middle of the West side of the Cloister a stone Tower for a ring of Bells. With these latter the College was provided; and, as neither the Cloister nor Tower were ever finished, they were hung within a wooden Tower erected for that purpose at about the distance of thirty yards from the West door. But the Tower decaying (and the Bells becoming useless) it was taken down some few years ago, and the materials were removed.—Some remains of the foundation of the wooden Tower are yet to be seen.

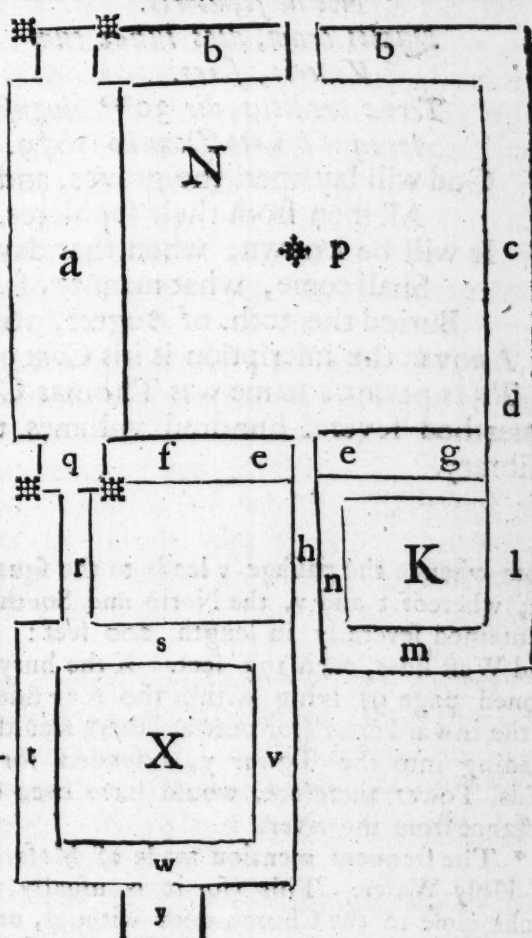
But I shall here present my reader with a plan not only of the Cloister, of which I have been treating, but also of the intended College; (described page 8) with which I am favoured by

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 29

These four Vestries, of which I have treated, were once (I do not scruple to say) made use of for Mass-Service

a Gentleman, whose reputation for skill in architecture is well known and established to receive an addition from my humble commendations that I might be able to bestow. This is the present Chapel forming the North side of the intended Square. b the East side of the same: in the middle of which

gate would have been hung opening towards Trumington-street; (see page 8.) c the South side of the Square: which should have contained a part of the Provost's lodging d, and several chambers. — e the West side of the Square: which should have contained a Lecture-room at f; and a hall at g: and, in the middle of this side (e) an opening would have led to a long passage towards the bridge: K the kitchen-Court: which should have consisted of a Kitchen, Brew-house, Bake-house, and other offices: the South



side l belonging to the Provost; the West side m, and the North side n to the College. N would have been the large court formed by the four sides a, b, c, e: and p a Conduit in the middle of the same. q the West door of the Chapel a; from

Service said or sung for the souls of departed men.*

THERE is yet another inscription, and that of such exalted sentiments, that it would reflect an honour on the memory of the greatest and wisest men. This epitaph, which may be found within the sixth Vestry from the East, North side, is conceived in the following simple and modest expressions.

Aperiet Deus tumulos, et educet

Nos de sepulcris.

Qualis eram, dies isthæc cum

Venerit, scies.

Terra creditus, die 30^{mo} Augusti,

Annoque a nato Domino 1679.

God will lay open the graves, and bring forth
All men from their sepulchres.

It will be known, when that day

Shall come, what manner of man I was.

Buried the 30th. of August, 1679.

ABOVE the inscription is his Coat of Arms.

THIS person's name was Thomas Crouch. He bequeathed several hundred volumes to the College Library.

from whence the passage r leads to the square cloister s, t, v, w; whereof t and v, the North and South sides, would have contained severally in length 200 feet: s and w, the East and West sides, each 175 feet. X the burying-ground (mentioned page 9) lying within the four sides of the Cloister, w the inward door (for outward there would have been none) leading into the Tower y, intended for a ring of Bells. This Tower, therefore, would have been erected at no great distance from the river.

* The frequent mention made of Maf's has reminded me of Holy-Water. This (for it is usually placed either in a niche close to the Church-door without, or just within the Church) was probably set in one vase under the brazen monument on the South side, and in another near the North door, on the opposite side. But this being nothing more than mere conjecture, is submitted to the judgment of the discerning reader.—The niches on each side of the porches were intended for statues.

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 31

I am desired to add the following remark on the inscription above-mentioned.

THE Spectator, in one of his papers, introduces an epitaph which bears the nearest resemblance to the above-mentioned inscription.—The following are the words.

Hic jacet R. C. in expectatione diei supremi. Qualis erit, dies iste indicabit.

HERE lieth R. C. in expectation of the last day. What sort of a man he was, that day will discover.

ON this epitaph the Spectator thus expresses himself.

“THE thought of it is serious, and, in my opinion the finest that I ever met with upon this occasion. It is usual, after having told us the name of the person who lies interred, to launch out into his praises. This epitaph takes a quite contrary turn, having been made by the person himself some time before his death.”

See the Spectator, Vol. VII. No. 518.

THERE are, indeed, many other inscriptions on the tomb-stones in the Vestries: but these are all very legible, and contain nothing remarkable.

THE remaining Vestries (of which I have not already treated) on the South side, are now converted to a Library, (for the common use of the College) which are some thousands of curious and valuable books.

AMONG many choice manuscripts in the Library is the Book of Psalms upon parchment, four spans in length, and three in breadth: which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, in Elizabeth's reign, 1691) and thence brought into England with other spoils.

I shall now proceed to give the dimensions of the Chapel on the Outside.

The length from East to West contains -	316	feet.
The breadth from North to South - - -	84	feet.
The height from the ground to the top of the Battlements - - - - -	90	feet.

The

The height from the ground to the top of the Pinnacles is somewhat more than - 101 feet.

The height from the ground to the top of any one of the Corner-Towers,* - - 146½ feet.

THE dimensions of the inside are as follows.

The length from East to West contains 291 feet.

The breadth from North to South - - 45½ feet.

The height - - - - - 78 feet.

THE walls on the inside of the Ante-Chapel † are adorned with a variety of carved stone of exquisite workmanship, scarcely to be equal'd, representing the Arms of the Houses of York and Lancaster; with many ‡ Crowns, Roses, Portcullises, and Flower-de-Luces. What is peculiarly remarkable in this carving

* The workmanship of the Towers (which terminate in domes) erected at the four corners of the Chapel, is extremely noble, abounding with a variety of ornament. In each of them are winding stairs leading to the two roofs of the Building.—These Towers contribute greatly to cause that fine effect, which a view of the Chapel on the outside produces on the sight.

† The Ante-Chapel will be newly paved in a most elegant manner.

‡ The Crowns are emblematical of Royalty: the Chapel being built by *Kings*.

The white and red Roses were the devices of the two Houses of York and Lancaster; and much regarded, as distinguishing emblems of these parties, when the Chapel was built.—This suggests a reason, why figures of roses are every where dispersed about the Building.

The Portcullis was the Arms of the Tudor family; and consequently of Henry VII. who contributed towards finishing the Chapel.

The Flower-de-Luce was brought over from France, after a conquest of that kingdom by Henry V. the father of the Founder.

Hence the reader may perceive, that the ornamental figures of Crowns, &c. about the Chapel were not chosen fantastically, and without reason.

KING's COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 33

ing is, that of all the Crowns and Roses, numerous as they are, there is not one, which, upon a close examination, will not be found, in some respect, differing from all the others.

IN the middle of one of these Roses (on the West side, towards the South) may be seen a small figure of the Virgin Mary: after which foreigners make frequent enquiries, and never fail to pay it a religious reverence; crossing their breasts at the sight, and addressing it with a short prayer.

ABOUT the middle of the Chapel there is a partition of wood curiously carved, separating the Ante-chapel from the Choir. This partition was built at the time when Anne Boleyn was Queen (1534) to Henry VIII. On the front of it are many lover's knots, and in a panel nearest to the wall on the right is the Arms of Anne Boleyn impaled with those of her royal Husband: and in one of the panels, on the same side, is carved a most lively representation of the Almighty casting down the rebellious Angels from heaven. This small piece of sculpture is universally admired.

CONCERNING this I find the following words in *An Account of publick Buillings, &c.*

“ ON the Organ-loft is a fine piece of sculpture, being the figure of an old man, surrounded with Angels, and Hell torments under his feet; for which they tell you 6000*l.* has been offered, though it be not three quarters of a yard in diameter.”

I have quoted this passage in order to shew the notice of which this piece of sculpture is thought worthy. For as to the sum said to have been offered for it, I do not suppose any one will credit it.

ON the left of the choir door, and in the panel nearest to it, the supporters of the Arms (of Henry VIII.) are executed with a skill that is scarcely to be exceeded.

ON the partition stands a stately Organ: which, however, does not prevent a full view of the beautiful Roof, from the great West door to the East window.

A view, sufficient to strike the mind of every common beholder with rapture and admiration.

ON the same partition are fixed nine Colours, taken from the island of Manila by Sir William Draper (late Fellow of KING's College) who commanded the British troops at the reduction of the city of Manila. The city and island were attacked and conquered in 1762 and the General (who was at that time a Member of the Society) at his return, by his Majesty's permission presented the College with these trophies of his victory.

UNDERNEATH the Organ, through folding doors finely carved, (on which are seen the Arms of James I. in whose reign the doors were set up) you enter the Choir, which is astonishingly grand. The Stalls, of which there are two rows on each side of the Chapel are of carved wood. Both sides of the Choir were wainscotted at the expence of Thomas Weaver, Fellow of the College in 1595.

THE back part of the upper Stalls (appointed for graduate Fellows) is made up of thirty-four panels in fifteen of which, on each side of the Choir, are carved the Arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry V. to James I. the Arms of the two Universities Cambridge and Oxford, and of the two Colleges KING's and ETON. The supporters of these Arms advance out from the panels in full proportion, being made after life: and, indeed, the greatest part of the carved work about the Building is in *Alto Relievo*. On the right and left of a spectator entering the Choir, are the Provost's and Vice-Provost's seats. At the back of the Provost's stall are carved St. George and the Dragon, (with some other figures) which deserve a particular notice; as the work of these is executed in an almost inimitable manner.

THE lower row of stalls contains nearly the same number of seats with the upper immediately above it and it is appointed for the under-graduate Fellows, the Scholars, and the singing Clerks. Under these lower stalls

KING'S COLLEGE-CHAPEL. 35

alls are erected benches: on two of which sit the Choristers on each side of the Chapel.

THERE is much work bestowed even on the seats of the stalls: all which may be raised upwards or downwards by turning them on their hinges.

IN the middle of the Choir stands a brazen desk, at which are read the lessons appointed for the day. On the top of it stands the figure of HENRY VI. This was given by Dr. Hacomblen, formerly (1509) a Provost of the College; in whose Provostship the grand roof and Windows were begun and finished.

THE pavement of the Choir is of black and white marble; which, though it's beauty is much effaced by the dampness of the soil underneath, still preserves a rich and costly appearance.

THE Altar-piece is decent, though not grand. But a more noble one, and in every respect answerable to the magnificence of the Chapel, will be erected, I shall say but little of the present. You ascend it by four steps. On the table stands an exceedingly curious silver dish: in the middle of which is represented the last supper of our Saviour. This was given by Sir Thomas Page, formerly (1675) a Provost of the College. Besides the dish there are two very large silver candlesticks, which make a noble appearance. There is too a small silver dish belonging to the Altar, being brought in a most extraordinary manner.

HAVING now given a general view of the Chapel, as well as a particular description of most things worthy of our notice, I shall proceed to an explanation of the Windows. With regard to the curiosity of which I shall first remark, that there is scarcely found any thing of the kind equal to them in Europe. The form of them is Gothic, like those Windows that are seen in old churches. On them are painted striking pieces, made up of the most lively colours, representing different parts of the History contained in the *Old* and *New* Testament.

THIS

THE large Windows about the Chapel are in number twenty-six; besides many smaller belonging to the Vestries. The former are all painted with colours inconceivably beautiful, except the great West Window, which seems to have been left plain in order to give light to the Chapel; it admitting more light than one half of the others. But this is dubious, as the fifth Indenture (see the end of the Book) contracts for the painting of this among some other Windows.

I know it has been commonly said, that all the Windows of the Chapel were once taken down and hidden through fear of Oliver Cromwell, lest he (in compliance with the fanatick opinions he professed) should destroy them as relicks of Popery; and that through the confusion this occasioned, one of them (which it is pretended was the West Window) was either stolen or lost. But no such accident ever happened: though there were undoubtedly Visitors sent down by the *Long Parliament* to CAMBRIDGE; whose business it was to remove every superstitious ornament about the University. They indeed, in pursuance of their commission, ordered the Organ* at that time in use to be taken down, and sold the pipes; but offered not the slightest injury to the Windows: sparing them most probably at the intercession of Dr. Whitchcot then Provost; who was promoted to that dignity by the *Long Parliament*. The image, however, of the Virgin Mary (over the South door, within the Choir) did not escape, as 'tis said, the hands of some furious enthusiast, who, in a fit of religious frenzy, effaced an object so offensive to his sight.

THAT the reader may the more easily understand the situation of the paintings, I shall first premise, that each Window is separated by, what among architects

* The inner pipes of the present Organ were set up in the reign of William and Mary. As to the outer case, it was never taken down.

called Munion, into five Lights. These Lights are divided, about the middle, into an upper and lower part, by a Stone-Transom. In the upper parts are represented different pieces of History selected from the Old Testament. Those in the lower relate entirely to the New.

Of the five Lights, (in all the Windows except the eastern) both in the upper and lower divisions, there is one, namely, *that Light which is in the Middle*, on which are described figures of Saints* or Angels, (two in the upper parts and two in the lower) with labels fixed to each, explaining the Paintings on the Lights placed on either side of them. (See the second Window, page 39) On these Lights then (situated to the right and left of the Saints and Angels) are painted the Historical pieces above-mentioned: of all which I shall treat in their proper order.†

BUT before I begin my explanation, I must beg the reader will observe with peculiar attention the correspondence between the Paintings of the same Window, in the upper and lower divisions. As for example. In the upper division a piece of History taken

* Whether the figures in the middle Light represent Angels and Roman Saints, according to some; or deceased Popes, according to others; or even the ancient Fathers of the Church, according to a still different opinion, is a question that I cannot determine: nor is it a matter of any great importance. They are, however, by many, and not improperly, termed MESSENGERS; because they deliver an account of the subject of the paintings on either side of them. The face of each Messenger is generally turned towards that painting which the label around it explains.—The countenances of many of them are finely executed, and well deserve peculiar attention. They are chiefly as large as life.—The particular beauties among these figures I leave to the notice of the spectator, being studious of brevity.

† In the Crockets of all the Windows are painted figures of Crowns, Roses, Flower-de-Luces, and Portcullises; with the letters H. K. (Henry and Queen Katherine) H. R. (Henry Rex.) In the highest and middle Crockets are painted the Arms of Henry VIII.

taken from the Old Testament is painted on two Lights on the left side of a Window. In the lower division, on the same side, on two Lights immediately underneath those in the upper part, is painted some circumstance selected from the New Testament, corresponding to that above it from the Old.

I have cited quotations from Scripture, and affixed them to my explanation of every single piece: chiefly for the sake of describing more minutely the circumstances of each Painting; (which, as a Spectator will observe, is generally a perspective.) This method, I hope, will be particularly approved by those, who shall make use of my book while they are surveying the Windows.

THE lower divisions of the Windows on the North side contain a part of our Saviour's History, including some short time before his birth; the last of the Paintings describing the circumstance of his being scourged before Pontius Pilate.—With the *second* Window (towards the West) of this side I shall begin my explanation: the design of the *first* being utterly inexplicable.†

The

† The first Window from the West, North side, and the first and second from the West, South side, differ both in beauty and colour from the rest. These three I am unable to explain through the confusion of the painting, (for part of the glass seems to have been put together without any order, scarcely a figure being preserved entire) though I have employed diligent pains and enquiries to effect it.—What unlucky accident occasioned their present shatter'd condition, I cannot even suppose: but I shall offer the following conjecture about them.

It is certain, that painted glass, very different from what is now seen, was fixed up in the East Window, and in the Half-Window (South side) in the reign of Richard III. and that the same was taken down in the reign of Henry VIII. in order to set up the paintings that are placed in them at this day.—It is conjectured, that the three Windows, which seem inexplicable, were made chiefly out of the old glass taken from the two Windows abovementioned.

The SECOND WINDOW 39

From the West, North Side.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

These two Lights represent an offering which was presented to God by Joseph and Mary before their espousals.*—What the offering is, I cannot determine. If we suppose a *sacrifice*, then this piece seems not only to allude to the painting about Jephthah underneath, but to be a kind of introductory painting to the History of Christ. For Jewish *sacrifices* are said to have foreshewn the *sacrifice* of Christ.

An Angel.

A Saint.

Right Side.

The espousals of Tobias and Sarah.

“ Then he called his daughter Sarah, and she came to her father, and he took her by the hand, and gave her to be wife to Tobias.”

Tobit, chap. xvii. ver. 13.

LOWER DIVISION.

Jephthah offering his daughter.*

“ And it came to pass at the end of two months that she returned unto her father, who did with her according unto his vow which he had vowed.”

Judges, chap. xi. ver. 39.

A Saint.

An Angel.

The espousals of Joseph and Mary.

“ Then Joseph being raised from sleep, did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife.”

Matthew, chap. i. ver. 24.

* These two Paintings are, as I am apt to believe, misplaced. If the Painting of Jephthah offering be removed into the upper division, and that of Mary and Joseph offering be fixed in the lower, then would the disposition of the Paintings of this Window correspond with the order of the rest.—But of the propriety of such a change let the reader judge when he has perused the following pages.

☞ The colouring of this Window is remarkably faint, tho' clear.

40 The THIRD WINDOW.
UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The temptation of Eve.*

“ And the serpent said unto the woman, ye shall not surely die. For God doth know, that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened: and ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil.”

Gen. iii. 4, 5.

Right Side.

God appearing to Moses in the burning Bush. †

“ And the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush.”

Exod. iii. 2.

LOWER DIVISION.

The Salutation of the Virgin Mary.*

“ And the Angel came in unto her, and said, Hail thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women.”

Luke i. 28.

The Birth of Christ. †

“ And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.”

Luke ii. 7.

* As the temptation of Eve was the forerunner of a general curse; so the salutation of Mary was the forerunner of a general blessing.

† Here is set forth the first appearance of Moses the deliverer of the Israelites, and the first appearance of Christ the Saviour of the world.

The reader, by comparing the description of a Painting in the upper part of one Column of a leaf with the description in the lower part of the same column, will easily form conclusions of this kind.

The FOURTH WINDOW. 41

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The ceremony of circumcision first performed by Abraham.

“ And Abraham took every male of his house, and circumcised the flesh of their fore-skin, in the self same day as God had said unto him.”

Gen. xvii. 23.

Right Side.

The Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon.

“ And she gave the King
“ an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices
“ very great store, and precious stones.”

1 Kings x. 10.

LOWER DIVISION.

The circumcision of our Saviour.

“ And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called Jesus.”

Luke ii. 21.

The Wise-men offering gifts to Christ.

“ And when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts;
“ gold, frankincense, and myrrh.”

Matth. ii. 11.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The institution of the Purification of women.

“ And when the days of
 “ her purifying are fulfilled,
 “ for a son, or for a daugh-
 “ ter; she shall bring a lamb
 “ of the first year for a burnt-
 “ offering, and a young pi-
 “ geon or a turtle-dove for
 “ a sin-offering, &c.”

Levit. xii. 6.

Right Side.

Jacob, to avoid the fury of Esau, is sent to Haran.

“ And Rebekah called
 “ Jacob her younger son, and
 “ said unto him, Behold, thy
 “ brother Esau, as touching
 “ thee, doth comfort himself,
 “ purposing to kill thee.—
 “ Flee thou to Laban my
 “ brother to Haran.”

Gen. xxvii. 42, 43.

LOWER DIVISION.

The Purification of the Virgin Mary.

“ And when the days of
 “ her purification, according
 “ to the law of Moses, were
 “ accomplished, they brought
 “ him to Jerusalem, to pre-
 “ sent him to the Lord. And
 “ to offer a sacrifice accord-
 “ ing to that which is said in
 “ the law of the Lord, A pair
 “ of turtle-doves, or two
 “ young pigeons.”

Luke ii. 22, 24.

Joseph, to avoid the fury of Herod, travels with Christ into Egypt.

“ Then he arose, and took
 “ the young child and his
 “ mother by night, and de-
 “ parted into Egypt.”

Matth. ii. 14.

The SIXTH WINDOW. 43

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The children of Israel worshipping (an image) the molten calf.

" And it came to pass as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing."

Exod. xxxii. 19.

Right Side.

Pharaoh's cruelty towards the Hebrew children.

" And Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive."

Exod. i. 22.

LOWER DIVISION.

Simeon blessing (a real God) Christ in the temple.

" Then took he him up in his arms, and blessed God, and said, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word."

Luke ii. 28, 29.

Herod's cruelty towards the Jewish children.

" Then Herod sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under."

Matth. ii. 16.

Left Side.

Naaman washing in Jordan; whereby he was cleansed from his leprosy.*

“ Then went he down and
 “ dipped himself seven times
 “ in Jordan, according to the
 “ saying of the man of God:
 “ and his flesh came again
 “ like unto the flesh of a lit-
 “ tle child, and he was
 “ clean.”

2 Kings v. 14.

Right Side.

Esau tempted to sell his birth-right.†

“ And Jacob said, Sell me
 “ this day thy birth-right.
 “ And Esau said, Behold I
 “ am at the point to die:
 “ and what profit shall this
 “ birth-right do to me?”

Gen. xxv. 31, 32.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ baptized by St. John in Jordan.*

“ Then he suffered him
 “ (to be baptized.) And
 “ Jesus, when he was bap-
 “ tized, went up straightway
 “ out of the water: and lo,
 “ the heavens were opened
 “ unto him, and he saw the
 “ Spirit of God, descending
 “ like a dove, and lighting
 “ upon him.”

Matth. iii. 15, 16.

Christ tempted in the wilderness.†

“ Then was Jesus led up
 “ of the spirit into the wil-
 “ derness, to be tempted of
 “ the devil.—He setteth him
 “ on a pinnacle of the tem-
 “ ple—taketh him up into
 “ an exceeding high moun-
 “ tain.”

Matth. iv. 1, 5, 8.

* By Baptism, or dipping into water, man is cleansed from his sins, as Naaman was from his leprosy.

† Hence we may draw reflection on the weakness of man in resisting temptation, without the assistance of divine grace.

The EIGHTH WINDOW. 45

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Elisha raising the son of the Shunamite.

“ And he went up, and lay upon the child, and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands, and he stretched himself upon the child, and the child waxed warm—and the child needed seven times, and the child opened his eyes.”

2 Kings iv. 34, 35.

Right Side.

David returning from battle in triumph, with the head of Goliath.—Women meeting him and playing on their harps.

“ And it came to pass as they came, when David was returned from the slaughter of the Philistine, that the women came out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of musick.—And they played, and said, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands.”

1 Sam. xviii. 6, 7.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ raising Lazarus from the dead.

“ And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.”

John xi. 43.

Christ riding in triumph to Jerusalem.—Zaccheus mounted on a tree.

“ And many spread their garments in the way: and others cut down branches off the trees, and strewed them in the way. And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.”

Mark xi. 8, 9.

48 The ELEVENTH WINDOW. UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Jeremiah imprisoned by
King Zedekiah.

"Wherefore the princes
"were wroth with Jeremiah,
"and smote him, and put
"him in prison in the house
"of Jonathan the scribe;
"for they had made that the
"prison."

Jerem. xxxvii. 15.

Right Side.

Shimei cursing King
David.*

"And thus said Shimei
"when he cursed, Come
"out, come out, thou bloody
"man, and thou man of Be-
"hail."

2 Sam. xvi. 7.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ (a prisoner) be-
fore Caiaphas, the High-
Priest.

"And they that had laid
"hold on Jesus, led him a-
"way to Caiaphas the High-
"Priest, where the scribes
"and the elders were assem-
"bled."

Matth. xxvi. 57.

The soldiers mocking
Christ before Herod.*

"And Herod with his
"men of war set him at
"nought, and mocked him,
"and arrayed him in a gor-
"geous robe, and sent him
"again unto Pilate."

Luke xxiii. 11.

* The correspondence
lies in the circumstance of
ill-treatment; which both
Christ and David re-
ceived.

The TWELFTH WINDOW. 49

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Job tempted by Satan,
and his wife.*

" So Satan went forth from
the presence of the Lord,
and smote Job with sore
boils, from the sole of his
foot unto his crown. Then
said his wife unto him,
Dost thou still retain thine
integrity? curse God, and
die."

Job ii. 7, 9.

Right Side.

Christ's espousals to the
Church. †

" Go forth, O ye daugh-
ters of Sion, and behold
King Solomon with the
crown wherewith his mo-
ther crowned him in the
day of his espousals, and
in the day of the gladness
of his heart."

Solomon's Song, iii. 11.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ crowned with
thorns.*

" And they clothed him
with purple, and platted
a crown of thorns, and put
it about his head."

Mark xv. 17.

Christ scourged. †

" And when he had
scourged Jesus, he deli-
vered him to be crucified."

Matth. xxvii. 26.

† The correspondence
between these two pieces
of painting appears not
by any means clear.—I
therefore think it better
to pass over the connec-
tion (whatever it may be)
in silence; than, by at-
tempting an explanation,
to produce an allusion ex-
ceedingly distant, if not
absurd.

H

* Here we may com-
pare Job's patience under
his calamities with that of
Christ's under his suffer-
ings.

50 The GRAND EAST WINDOW.

THIS Window (which has no Messengers) contains circumstances selected from the New Testament only.

IN treating on the Paintings of this Window, we must begin, contrary to our usual method, by explaining the lower division first; for the sake of pursuing regularly the History of Christ.

LOWER DIVISION.

The three Lights on the Left.

Christ brought to his trial.

“ And Jesus stood before the governor; and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest.”

Matth. xxvii. 11.

The three Middle Lights.

Pilate pronouncing sentence on our Saviour, and declaring himself innocent of his blood, by washing his hands.

“ When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it.”

Matth. xxvii. 24.

The three Lights on the Right.

Our Saviour bearing his cross.

“ And he bearing his cross, went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew, Golgotha.”

John xix. 17.

The GRAND EAST WINDOW. 51

UPPER DIVISION.

The three Lights on the Left.

The stripping and nailing of Christ to the cross.

“ And they parted his garments.”

Matth. xxvii. 35.

“ They pierced my hands and my feet.”

See the Prophecy of David, Psalm xxii. 17.

The three Middle Lights.

Christ crucified between two thieves. The soldiers casting lots for his coat.

“ And with him they crucified two thieves; the one on his right hand, and the other on his left.”

Mark xv. 27.

“ Now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be.”

John xix. 24.

The three Lights on the Right.

Joseph of Arimathea taking down Christ from the cross.

“ This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. And he took it down.”

Luke xxiii. 52, 53.

We now proceed to take a survey of the Windows on the South side: on the lower and part of the upper divisions of which is continued the History of the New Testament, from the death of Christ to the publication of the Gospel. And first, of the left side.

52 The FOURTEENTH WINDOW.

Left Side.

The lamentation of Mary Magdalene and others for the death of Christ.

“ And the women also,
“ which came with him from
“ Galilee, followed after,
“ and beheld the sepulchre,
“ and how his body was
“ laid.”

Luke xxiii. 55.

Right Side.

The lamentation of Naomi and her daughters for the death of their husbands.

“ And the woman was
“ left of her two sons, and
“ her husband.—And Na-
“ mi said unto her daughters
“ in law, The Lord grant
“ you that you may find
“ rest, each of you in the
“ house of her husband.
“ Then she kissed them: and
“ they lift up their voice and
“ wept.”

Ruth i. 5, 8, 9.

HAD the Founder been ever able to execute his design, the roof of his College would have been fixed just under this Window; which is but half as large in length as the others, having only five *upper* Columns. Therefore it was never intended that a greater part of it should be glazed, than what is finished at present.— See page 5 about the intended College.

The FIFTEENTH WINDOW. 53

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Joseph cast into a PIT
by his brethren.

“ And Reuben said unto
“ them, Shed no blood, but
“ cast him into this pit.—
“ And they took him, and
“ cast him into a pit.”

Gen. xxxviii. 22, 24.

Right Side.

The passage of the Is-
raelites from Egyptian sla-
very.*

“ And it came to pass the
“ self same day, that the
“ Lord did bring the chil-
“ dren of Israel out of the
“ land of Egypt by their ar-
“ mies.” Exod. xii. 51.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ laid in his GRAVE
by Joseph of Arimathea.†

“ And when Joseph had
“ taken the body, he wrap-
“ ped it in a clean linen
“ cloth, and laid it in his
“ own tomb, which he had
“ hewn out of the rock.”

Matth. xxvii. 59, 60.

The passage of Christ
into the region of depart-
ed souls; who are repre-
sented as kneeling to him.*

“ Christ was put to death
“ in the flesh, but quickened
“ by the spirit; by which
“ also he went and preached
“ unto the spirits in prison,
“ which sometimes were dis-
“ obedient, when once the
“ long-suffering of God
“ waited in the days of No-
“ ah, while the ark was a
“ preparing.”†

1 Pet. iii. 18—20.

* Moses delivered the
Israelites from Egyptian
slavery. Christ made
known to the departed
souls their deliverance,
through his death, from
the fatal consequences of
sin.—The former, there-
fore, were rescued from fla-
very; the latter from death.

† This Painting should
have preceded, in the order
of the windows, Mary Mag-
dalene's lamentation; for she
is represented as weeping o-
ver Christ already laid in his
grave.

† This was, no doubt, the
passage of Scripture, which the person, who designed the
Painting, had in view; though he (as well as all other fa-
vourers of Popery) has strangely misapplied it.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Jonah, after having laid in it three days and three nights, coming forth from the whale's belly.

"And the Lord spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land."

Jonah ii. 10.

Right Side.

The Angel discovering himself to Tobit and Tobias.

"I am Raphael, one of the seven holy Angels, which present the prayers of the Saints, and which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One."

Tobit xii. 15.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ, after that his body had laid three days and three nights in the earth, rising from the dead. The soldiers keeping watch around the sepulchre.

"He is risen, he is not here."

Mark xvi. 6.

"This Jesus hath God raised up."

Acts ii. 32.

Jesus discovering himself, after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalene.*

"Now when Jesus was risen early, the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils."

Mark xvi. 9.

* The place of this Painting, as well as of some others that follow, does not strictly correspond with that order, in which the facts are related by the Evangelists.

The SEVENTEENTH WINDOW. 55

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Reuben coming to the pit to seek for his brother Joseph.

“ And Reuben returned unto the pit; and behold, Joseph was not in the pit: and he rent his clothes.”

Gen. xxvii. 29.

Right Side.

Daniel in the lion's den, and King Darius amazed at finding him alive.*

“ And he came to the den, and said, O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God whom thou serveest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions? Then said Daniel, My God hath sent his angel, and shut the lions' mouths that they have not hurt me.”

Dan. vi. 20—22.

LOWER DIVISION.

The women going to the sepulchre to seek for Jesus, and to anoint his body.

“ And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him.”

Mark xvi. 1.

Mary Magdalene mistaking our Saviour for the gardener.*

“ She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir if thou hast borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.”

John xx. 15.

* Both Darius and Mary go to seek for persons whom they believed no longer surviving; and both find them still alive.

56 The EIGHTEENTH WINDOW.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

An Angel appearing to Habakkuk.

" But the Angel of the
" Lord said unto Habakkuk,
" Go carry the dinner that
" thou hast into Babylon un-
" to Daniel, who is in the
" lion's den."

Hist. of Bel and Dragon,

ver. 34.

Right Side.

An Angel holding Habakkuk by the hair over the lion's den.*

" Then the Angel of the
" Lord took him by the
" crown, and bare him by
" the hair of his head, and
" through the vehemency of
" his spirit, set him in Baby-
" lon over the den. And
" Habakkuk said, O Da-
" niel, Daniel, take the din-
" ner which God hath sent
" thee."

Hist. of Bel and Dragon,

ver. 36, 37.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ appearing to two of his disciples in the way to Emmaus.

" After that, he appeared
" in another form unto two
" of them, as they walked,
" and went into the coun-
" try."

Mark xvi. 12.

Christ breaking bread to two of his disciples at Emmaus.*

" And it came to pass, as
" he sat at meat with them,
" he took bread, and blessed
" it, and brake, and gave to
" them."

Luke xxiv. 30.

* The correspondence probably depends on this circumstance, viz. administering food. Habakkuk feeds Daniel. Christ distributes bread to two of his disciples.

The NINETEENTH WINDOW. 57

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The prodigal son acknowledging and giving up his licentious life.*

"And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

Luke xv. 21, 22.

Right Side.

Joseph meeting his father and brethren in Egypt.

"And Joseph went up to meet Israel his father, to Goshen; and presented himself unto him: and he fell on his neck, and wept on his neck a good while."

Gen. xlv. 29.

LOWER DIVISION.

Thomas acknowledging and giving up his incredulity.

"Then saith he unto Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord, and my God."

John xx. 27, 28.

Christ appearing to his eleven Apostles.

"Afterward he appeared unto the eleven, as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief, and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen."

Mark xvi. 24.

* This Painting is taken from the New Testament, contrary to the preceding ones in the upper parts of the Windows.

58 The TWENTIETH WINDOW.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Elijah taken up into heaven in a chariot of fire; and Elisha catching his mantle.

“ Behold, there appeared
“ a chariot of fire, and parted them both asunder;
“ and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven.—
“ He took up also the mantle of Elijah.”

2 Kings ii. 11, 13.

Right Side.

The law given to Moses from Sinai.—Some of the Israelites fallen on their faces at the foot of the mountain.*

“ And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon Mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone.”

Exod. xxxi. 18.

LOWER DIVISION.

Christ ascending into heaven.

“ And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight.”

Acts i. 9.

The Holy Ghost given to the Apostles.*

“ And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them: and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues.”

Acts ii. 3, 4.

* In these Paintings we may observe the different circumstances that attended the promulgation of the *Old Law* and the *New*: the former being delivered in terror and thundering; the latter in mercy and peace.

✍ *This Window is by most people adjudged to be the most beautiful about the Chapel; the Eastern Window excepted.*

From this Window the Paintings in the upper divisions bear no relation to those in the lower.

The TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW. 59

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Peter and John restoring a lame man to his feet at the Beautiful gate of the temple.

"Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ, of Nazareth, rise up and walk."

Acts iii. 6.

Right Side.

The imprisonment and beating of Peter and John.

"And the high-Priest and all they that were with him laid their hands upon the Apostles, and put them in the common prison. And when they had called the Apostles, and beaten them, they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go."

Acts v. 17, 18, 20.

LOWER DIVISION.

The beggar, restored to the use of his feet, walking before Peter and John towards the temple.

"And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple."

Acts iii. 8, 12.

The death of Ananias.*

"And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down, and gave up the ghost."

Acts v. 5.

In the back-ground there is a small figure of Peter preaching to the people, whom the report of his miracle had brought together.

* The figure of Ananias expiring is so well executed, that it will bear the strictest examination.

66 The TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW.

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

The conversion of St. Paul.

“ And he fell to the earth,
“ and heard a voice saying
“ unto him, Saul, Saul, why
“ persecutest thou me?”

Acts ix. 4.

Right Side.

Paul preaching and disputing at Damascus.—A small figure of Paul, whom the disciples are letting down from the walls of Damascus in a basket.

“ But Saul increased the
“ more in strength, and con-
“ founded the Jews which
“ dwelt at Damascus.—
“ Straightway he preached
“ Christ.—And after many
“ days the Jews took counsel
“ to kill him, watching the
“ gates day and night. Then
“ the disciples took him by
“ night, and let him down
“ by the wall in a basket.”

Acts ix. 20—25.

LOWER DIVISION.

Paul and Barnabas revered as Gods.—A victim brought before them.

“ And when the people
“ saw what Paul had done,
“ they lift up their voices,
“ saying in the speech of Ly-
“ caonia, The Gods are
“ come down to us in the
“ likeness of men.”

Acts xiv. 11.

Paul stoned.

“ And there came thither
“ certain Jews from Antioch
“ and Iconium, who persua-
“ ded the people, and having
“ stoned Paul, drew him out
“ of the city, supposing he
“ had been dead.”

Acts xiv. 19.

The TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW. 61

UPPER DIVISION.

Left Side.

Paul casting out a spirit of divination from a woman.—A figure intended for the spirit.

“ A certain damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. The same followed us many days. But Paul being grieved said to the spirit, I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour.”

Acts xvi. 16—18.

Right Side.

Paul before King Agrippa.

“ I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews.”

Acts xxvi. 2.

LOWER DIVISION.

Paul's friends dissuading him from his intended journey to Jerusalem. A young woman (probably one of Philip's daughters, who was a prophetess) kneeling at his feet.—A very beautiful figure of a ship, representing the vessel in which Paul had sail'd from Ptolemais to Cæsarea in Palestine.

“ We entered the house of Philip the Evangelist.—The same man had four

daughters, virgins which did prophesy.—And both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem. Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep, and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus.”

Acts xxi. 8—13.

Paul before the Roman governor Felix.

“ Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been many years a judge unto this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself.”

Acts xxiv. 10.

WHATEVER the idea be, which the reader may have formed of these historical Paintings, it will (I may venture to affirm) fall short of their excessive beauty. For, in the greater part of them, the shape and attitude of particular figures, the fitness and expression of their several countenances, and the colouring and flowing of their drapery, are all wonderfully natural, and far beyond the limits of description.

I shall briefly take notice of the service of the Chapel, and dismiss the subject of this complete Building of Gothic architecture.

ON every day throughout the year (excepting the Sabbath and holy days) divine service is performed in the Chapel three times. In the morning twice. Early prayers are read at a quarter before seven, intended chiefly for the Scholars. There is likewise cathedral service at ten; and cathedral service at five in the afternoon. On Sundays and Saints days, there is only cathedral service in the morning at eight: and at four in the afternoon. On the eves too of these days the service is at four in the afternoon. But if on Sunday or other holy day the sacrament is to be administered, there is cathedral service and a sermon at ten.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March, at eleven in the morning, (which is a grand feast in honour of the Virgin Mary, to whom the Chapel is dedicated) a sermon is preached in the Chapel by one of the Fellows of the College; which the whole University, instead of going to St. Mary's church, as usual, on that day attends.



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A

LIST of the PROVOSTS, &c.

TO the following List, which is drawn from Fuller's Church-History, I shall prefix, by way of introduction, a passage from that Author. Having spoken of the meanness of the present old square, he thus proceeds.

“ But the honour of Athens lyeth not in her walls,
 “ but in the worth of her citizens. Building may give
 “ lustre, but learning life to a Colledge; wherein we
 “ congratulate the happiness of this foundation. In-
 “ deed no Colledge can continue in a constant *level of*
 “ *learning*, but will have it's alternate *depressions* and
 “ *elevations*: but in this we may observe a *good tenor*
 “ of able men in all faculties, as indeed a *good Artist* is
 “ left-handed to no profession. See here their Cata-
 “ logue.”

P R O V O S T S

1. William Millington, elected *anno* 1444, from Clare Hall, whither, after three years, he was remanded, for his factious endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire.
2. John Chedworth, who continued six years.
3. Richard Woodlark, D. D. Founder of Katherine Hall.
4. Walter Field, D. D. elected 1479, continued 20 years.
5. John Dogget, D. C. L. Chancellor of Sarum, elected 1499, and remained so two years.
6. John Argentine, D. P. and D. (He gave the College a fair basin and ewer of silver, yet in the custody of the Provost) elected 1501, and remained six years.
7. Richard

7. Richard Hutton, D. C. L. elected 1507, continued two years.
8. Robert Hacomblen, D. D. elected 1509, and remained 19 years. He wrote Comments on Aristotle's Ethicks.
9. Edward Fox, afterward Bishop of Hereford, elected 1538, and continued ten years.
10. George Day, afterward Bishop of Chichester, elected 1528, and continued ten years.
11. Sir John Cheek, (of St. John's in Cambridge) chosen by mandate 1548, sat five years.
12. Richard Atkinson, D. D. elected 1553, so remained three years.
13. Robert Brasley, chosen 1556, and so remained two years.
14. Philip Baker, chosen 1558, sat 14 years.
15. Roger Goad, a grave and reverend Divine, elected 1570, and remained Provost 40 years. He gave the rectory of Milton in Cambridgeshire to the Colledge.
16. Fog Newton, D. D. chosen 1610, sat two years.
17. William Smith, chosen 1612, two years.
18. Samuel Collins, chosen 1615, continued 30 years.
19. Benjamin Whichcot, elected 1645, sat 15 years.
20. James Fletewood, D. D. 1660, continued 15 years.
21. Thomas Page, Knt. chosen 1675, continued six years.
22. John Coplestone, D. D. elected 1681, continued eight years.
23. Charles Roderick, D. D. chosen 1689, sat 22 years.
24. John Adams, D. D. chosen 1712, sat seven years.
25. Andrew Snape, D. D. chosen 1719, sat 22 years.
26. William George, first Canon of Windsor, then Dean of Lincoln, elected 1742.
27. John Sumner, D. D. and Canon of Windsor, elected 1756.

BISHOPS.

1. Nicholas Cloose, { Carlisle.
1451. { Litchfield.
2. John Chedworth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1452.
3. Thomas Rotherham, Rochester first, then Lincoln, then York, 1467. Chancellor of Cambridge; and Lord High Chancellor of England.
4. Oliver King, Exeter, then Bath and Wells, 1492.
5. Jeffery Blith, 1503, Coventrie and Litchfield.
6. Nicolas West, when Scholar of this House, so desperately turbulent, that discontented with the loss of the Proctorship, he endeavoured to fire the Provost's lodgings, and, having stolen some silver spoons, departed the College. Afterward he became a new man, D. D. and Bishop of Elie, (1515) who, to expiate his former faults, gave many rich gifts and plate to the College, and built part of the Provost's lodgings.
7. Nicolas Hawkins, 1533, nominated Bishop of Elie, but died before his consecration. In time of famine he sold all his plate and goods to relieve the poor of Elie, where he was served himself in wooden dishes and earthen pots.
8. Thomas Goodrich, 1534, Elie.
9. Edward Fox, 1535, Hereford.
10. Robert Aldrich, 1537, Carlisle. — Erasmus styleth him when young, *Blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem*, a young man of engaging eloquence.
11. George Day, 1543, Chichester. He was one of the compilers of our Liturgy.
12. John Poinet, 1550, Rochester, then Winchester.
13. Richard Cox, 1559, Elie. Scholar of this House.
14. Edmund Gwest, 1559, Rochester, then Sarum.
15. William Alley, 1560, Exeter.
16. William Wickam, 1595, Lincoln, then Winchester.
17. Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns in Ireland.
18. Richard Mountague, 1628, Chichester, then Norwich.
19. John Long, Armagh, some thirty years since, not finding the date of his consecration.

20. William Murrey, Conduct of this Colledge, Bishop of Landaff, *anno* 1627.

21. John Pearson, consecrated Bishop of Chester, 1672.

22. James Fleetwood, consecrated Bishop of Worcester, 1673.

S T A T E S M E N.

1. William Hatliffe, D. D. Secretarie to King Edward the Fourth.

2. James Denton, D. C. L. Chancellor to the Lady Mary Dowager of France, Dean of Litchfield, and Lord President of Wales.

3. William Conisby, became a student of the common law, and a learned judge.

4. Edward Hall, afterward a judge, and a useful historian.

5. Walter Haddon, Master of the Requests to Queen Elizabeth.

6. Ralph Colfield, Clerk of the Council in Wales to King Edward the Sixth.—He discovered the cheating of dicers.

7. Thomas Wilson, principal Secretarie to Queen Elizabeth.

8. Giles Fletcher, Ambassador for Queen Elizabeth into Russia, Commissioner into Scotland, Germanie, and the Low-Countries.

9. Thomas Ridley, Doctor of Law, Master of the Chancery, Knight and Vicar-General.

10. John Osburne, Remembrancer to the Treasurer. He never took fee of any Clergyman.

11. Joseph Jesop, Secretarie to Secretarie Walsingham.

12. Sir Albert Morton, principal Secretarie to King James.

These Statesmen were of the Foundation.

13. Sir Francis Walsingham, principal Secretarie of State,

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State, was Fellow-Commoner of this House; to which he gave the King of Spain his Bible.*

LEARNED WRITERS.†

1. Thomas Stacey, and William Sutton, his scholar : famous Astrologers, and Students in the old Hostles, of which this College was afterward composed.
2. Phinehas Fletcher, an eminent Poet.
3. Dr. R. Croke, learned in the Greek language.
4. William Buckley, a skilful Mathematician.
5. Dr. Aldrich, a good Latin Poet.
6. Osmund Lake, a profound Scholar.
7. G. Day, one of the compilers of our Liturgy.
8. Nicholas Carre, a learned Divine.
9. Dr. Hacomblen (See the List of Provosts.)
10. Thomas Hatcher, an eminent Antiquarian.
11. Dr. Fox, Author *Libri de vera differentia Regalis potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ.*
12. Dr. Cox, one of the translators of the Bible.
13. Sir J. Cheek, Author of many learned works.
14. Dr. Alley, an able Preacher and Linguist, and one of the translators of Queen Elizabeth's Bible.
15. John Herde.
16. Dr. Gueft.
17. Dr. Ward, a translator of the Bible.
18. B. Clerke wrote against N. Saunders the Jesuit.
19. Richard Mulcaster, an eminent Grecian.
20. Thomas Thomas, Author of the Dictionary since called Rider's.
21. A. Wotton, first Prof. of Div. in Gresham Coll.
22. J.

* This Book (which Fuller had probably never seen himself, as he calls it a *Bible*) is a most curious Concordance to the *Vulgate*. The leaves are made of thin, smooth Vellum, finely illuminated. It was (I suppose) presented to the College with the Manuscript of the Psalms. See page 10.

† This Catalogue of eminent Writers, though rather inaccurate, is yet the best I am able to procure. It is not extracted from Fuller, whose List is exceedingly incomplete.

68 LEARNED WRITERS.

22. J. Cowell, Doctor of Civil Law, and eminent to posterity for his INTERPRETER and INSTITUTIONS.
23. Samuel Hieron, a noted Preacher.
24. Dr. Sclater, a learned Divine and Commentator.
25. Elnathan Parr, an industrious Writer.
26. Dr. Kellert, Author of the *Miscellanea sacra*.
27. William Whitcock, Author of *Chronicon*.
28. Dr. Goade, (son of Dr. Goade, Provost) one of the Divines sent to the Synod at Dort.
29. Dr. Gouge.
30. Sir Thomas Ridley wrote on the Eucharist, and Ecclesiastical Laws. He was called a general scholar.
31. Wm. Oughtred, Author *Clavis Mathematicæ*.
32. William Lisle, a learned Antiquarian.
33. Dr. Wotton wrote in defence of the Com. Prayer.
34. Edm. Waller, first refiner of English poetry.
35. Dr. Mountague, Author of many learned works.
36. Dr. Whichcot, a pious Preacher and Author.
37. L. Rooke, eminent in Mathematics and Astron.
38. Roger Lupton.
39. Dr. Hyde, assistant to Dr. Walton in the Polyglot-Bible.
40. Dr. Pearson, most famous for his Exposition of the Apostle's Creed.
41. Dr. Hatclyffe wrote against Popery.
42. William Bowles wrote several Poems.
43. Dr. Castet, the most learned Author of Lexicon-Heptaglot, and assistant to Dr. Walton.
44. Dr. Wittie, M. D. wrote on Mineral Waters.
45. John Taylor, Translator of Valerius Maximus.
46. Dr. Price, Author of the Mystery and Method of the King's happy restoration.
47. Dr. Gheft, a learned Writer against the Papists and Puritans.
48. Dr. Fleetwood, Author of the relative duties.
49. Henry Jones, an abridger of the Philosophical Transactions.
50. Anthony Collins, noted for his writings in favour of Free-thinkers.

51. Dr.

LEARNED WRITERS.

69

51. Dr. Stanhope, Author of the Paraphrase, &c. on the Epistles and Gospels.
52. Dr. Lyttleton, an elegant Preacher and Poet.
53. Dr. Hare published an edition of Terence, and something from Job.
54. Dr. King, editor of Euripides.
55. Dr. Andrew Snape, engaged in the controversy against the Bishop of Bangor.
56. Dr. Weston, an eminent Preacher.
57. Dr. Bartie, M. D. Editor of Isocrates.

MARTYRS and CONFESSORS.

1. John Frith, first a Student in this Colledge (but not of the foundation) burnt for the testimony of the truth in 1533. 1. Q. Mary.
2. Laurence Saunders suffered for the same in 1555.
3. Robert Glover, burnt at Coventrie for religion.
4. John Hullier, martyred in the reign of Mary, on Jesus-Green in Cambridge, for writing an Essay on the Common-Prayer.
5. Robert Columbel, Confessor; he went away Fellow, not daring to stay, because Mr. Stokis* (the Beadle) had espied a Latin Testament in his hand.
6. Thomas Whitehead, Scholar, and afterward Pantler of the College. When Luther's books were fought to be burnt, he kept them close for better times. He was a Confessor.

Thus far proceeds Fuller.

SUCH is the Catalogue of worthy and eminent men, who, having received the principles of their education in that renowned Nursery of Learning ETON-College, afterward completed it in this House: whose diligence in their respective employments has procured the most solid advantages to their country, has adorned it's annals, and will ever continue glorious in the memory of all posterity.

“ BEHOLD

* The brazen monument near the South door of the Ante-Chapel was erected by him to his brother's memory in 1559.

70 EMINENT MEMBERS.

“ BEHOLD here (to use the words of Fuller) the
 “ fruitfulness of one vineyard (a single Colledge) and
 “ yet we have onely gathered the top-grapes, such as
 “ were ripest in parts and highest in preferment.
 “ How many more grew on the under-boughs, which
 “ were serviceable in Church and State?”

THE Catalogue given above (except the List of the
 Provosts and learned Writers) is continued accurately
 only to 1630. As I am unable to complete it, I shall
 not attempt to extend it; although I cannot help men-
 tioning the name of that late illustrious Minister of
 State Sir Robert Walpole, who was admitted a Schol-
 ar of this College in the year 1695.

BUT rarely could a College boast, in any age, such a
 number of profound Scholars, distinguished both in
 Church and State, as can this in the present: with
 whose conspicuous characters in their several profes-
 sions, or learned and elegant publications, the world
 is already so well acquainted, that I shall forbear an un-
 necessary recital.

I have only left further to add my hearty good-
 wishes for all increase of welfare and happiness to the
 Members of the present Society: and my most earnest
 prayers, that KING'S COLLEGE may always (as we
 have seen it hath in the more early age of literature)
 furnish the kingdom with it's full proportion of able
 and learned men; and flourish, as at this day, to the
 latest generations.

THE



The A U T H O R's
A P O L O G Y
AND GRATEFUL
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To his Subscribers.

AT length I have reached the end of my work, which, I am sensible, stands in need of no small share of the reader's indulgence. Happy indeed were it for me, if my attempt should only not displease.

HOWEVER, as I could wish to escape the persecution of censure, it may not be amiss to answer two objections, which may perhaps (nor without reason) be brought against my book.

It may be said either that my description of the Chapel is not sufficiently accurate, or (which is the principal objection) that the proper execution of such a work is far beyond the compass of my abilities.

To the first I thus return.—A description of a Building is in general uninteresting; but especially when it descends to take notice of the minutest articles. I confess there are many striking pieces of work, of which I have taken no notice: but these are chiefly the smallest figures, expressive features of the countenance, and other nice touches of art of the like nature: of all which description (not being fitted to such explanations) would afford but an imperfect idea. It will be readily allowed, I believe, by those who have observed the different parts of the Chapel, that my book must have been spun out into a tedious and immoderate length, had I attempted to give a circumstantial detail of that profusion

profusion of workmanship, which is bestowed even on the obscurest corners of the Building. I shall, therefore, recommend it to the more curious to gratify their sight by a closer examination of each particular.

WITH regard to my inability in the capacity of a writer, I humbly request indulgence from the learned, and protection from all favourers of honest industry. For this work has been undertaken chiefly to support me under necessitous circumstances, to which the perplexities of debt (not occasioned by my own misconduct) have long since reduced me.

It now remains that I return my sincerest thanks to those beneficent and tender hearts, which could feel with pity for my sufferings, and sympathize in the calamities of a family languishing under want, and overwhelmed in misery and affliction.—But their munificence has softened my distress, and afforded a prospect of more happy days than it hath yet been my fortune to enjoy. How deep, therefore, must be my sense of gratitude to all SUBSCRIBERS, whose liberality has supplied me, amidst the horrors of indigence, with a seasonable and ample relief. Their motive indeed was charity: it was the effect of a generous benevolence: and to commend it is become a debt of justice to them. But I will not praise, but pray for them.—Their bountiful contributions I better know how to value, than to deserve. That I accept them most thankfully, is the only return I am able to make, and is all I am able to express. For a reward I refer each particular benefactor to the satisfaction and testimony of his own conscience.—But I will put a period to this address; and conclude with my warmest wishes, that the execution of this work may incline the reader to believe, that I have spared neither labour nor enquiry to render my performance at least not unenterprising.

INDENTURES.

74 THE FIRST INDENTURE.

eid grete scaffold by them remeved to ther own use and pro-
fight; And over that the seid Provost, Scolers, and surveyor
granten that the seid John Wastell, and Herry Semerk shall
have

separation being made by eleven principal ribs, corresponding to the number of buttresses on the outside. The space contained between any two of these ribs is, in the Indenture, called a sewery.

This roof is so constructed, that it has no dependance on the walls between buttress and buttress on either side, or between tower and tower at either end of the Chapel: the whole weight of the roof being so supported by the buttresses and towers, that if the abovementioned walls should be entirely taken away, the buttresses and towers only remaining, the roof would still continue as firm as it is at this hour.

But what may justly claim an equal degree of wonder is, that those large stones (mentioned page 20) in the center of each sewery, which may be considered as the key-stones of the vault, might at any time be safely taken out without endangering the vault itself. Hence it appears, that this roof is so geometrically contrived, that it would stand firm without either the walls or the key-stones.—The mystery of constructing walls of this kind was the original secret of Free-Masons: of whom John Wastell, the Master-Mason, contracted to employ not less than forty, for carrying on the works of this Chapel.—This note I am authorised to add by a Gentleman who has made the Structure of many ancient Gothic Buildings, and particularly that of King's-Chapel, his favourite study.

Of Free-Masons, as they were the Builders of the Chapel, I shall beg leave to give the following account.

A set of Foreigners, who called themselves FREE-MASONS, (because none were acquainted with the secrets of their trade, except such as were Free and Accepted Members of their Society) are said to have introduced the art of building with stone into England, about the middle of the seventh century. These were formerly divided into parties or companies. Each company was subject to a Master, a Warden, and other inferior Officers: (names retained among Free-Masons to this day) They assembled in one common room, (called a Lodge) where they consulted about carrying on the works which their Master and Warden had undertaken: for they were chiefly employed in raising Cathedrals, Chapels, and other buildings of the like kind. A company of Free-Masons (as I am led to conclude from the second and third Indentures)

THE FIRST INDENTURE 75

have during the tyme of the seid vawtyng, certeyne stuffs and necessaryes there, as gynnes, whels, cables, hobynatts, sawes, and such other as shall be delyvered unto them by indenture ; And they to delyver the same agayne unto the college there, at the end of the seid worke. The seid John Wastell and Herry Semerk granten also and bynde themselves by these covenantes, that they shall performe and clerely fynyshe all the seid vawte within the terme and space of three yeeres next ensuyng, after the tyme of ther begynnyng upon the same ; And for the good and fuer performyng of all the premysles as is afore specyfyed, The seid Provost and scolers covenant and graunte to pay unto the seid John Wastell and Herry Semerk 1200l. that is to sey, for evry severey in the seid church 100l. to be payd in forme followyng, from tyme to tyme as moche money as shall suffice to pay the masons and others, ratly after the numbres of workmen ; And also for
ston

to their immortal honour, contracted for building different parts of the Chapel. They have left, I am told, in the course of their work, certain marks very well known to all adepts of their Society. What these monuments of Masonry may be, I am unable to declare : but refer my reader, if he is learned in the secrets of the fraternity, to an inspection of every mysterious token about the Building. One thing, however, I shall mention, which has often been observed,—that in the South-Porch of the Chapel, there are THREE Steps ; at the West-Door FIVE ; and in the North-Porch SEVEN. These are numbers, with the mystery or at least with the sound of which, Free-Masons are said to be particularly well acquainted.

It is observable that, notwithstanding the encouragement Free-Masons received from Henry VI. by being employed in erecting his magnificent Chapel, an act passed, in the third year of his reign, for suppressing their assembling, or holding chapters in any part of his dominions : it being the prevailing opinion of those times, that their meetings were held for the sake of making an extravagant addition to the wages of the Working-Masons. But a favourable report being made to his Majesty by some of his Nobility, who had been admittea into the Brother-hood, he afterwards received them into his favour, and shewed them marks of a particular respect. The act itself remains, I believe, as yet unrepealed. It is, however, probable, that the person who was Architect of the Chapel, (see page 16) was a member of that Fraternity.

76 The SECOND INDENTURE.

ston in suche tymes and in suche forme as the seid John Wastell and Herry Semerk shall make ther bargaynes for ston, so that they be evyn paid with 100l. at the end of the performing evry severey ; and if there remayne any parte of the seid 100l. at the fynishing of the said severey, then the seid Mr. Provost and scolers to pay unto them the surpluse of the seid 100l. for that severey, and so from tyme to tyme until all the seid 12 severeys be fully and perfyttly made and performed.

The SECOND INDENTURE :

Concerning the vaulting of two Porches, one on each side of the Chapel : and also seven * Chapels, (four on the North side, towards the West ; and three on the South side) and nine * other Chapels behind the choir, with their Battlements : 25l. to be paid for vaulting each of the Porches ; 20l. for each of the seven Chapels ; 12l. for each of the nine Chapels ; and for Stone and Workmanship of the Battlements of all the said Chapels and Porches, divided into twenty Severeys, each Severeys 100s.

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of August in the fifth yere of the reign of our soverayn lord kyng Herry the 8th, betwyne Mr. Robert Hacombleyn Provost of the kyng's college royal in Cambridg and the scolers of the same with the advice and agrement of Mr. Thomas Larke surveyor of the kyng's works there on the oon partye, and John Wastell master mason of the seid works on the other partye, witnesseth, That it is covenanted, bargayned, and agreed betwyne the partyes aforeseid, that the seid John Wastell shall make and sett up, or cawse to be made and sett up at his propre costs and charges the vawting of two porches of the newe church of the kyng's college aforeseid with Yorkshere ston ; And also the vawtes of seven chapels in the body of the same church with Weldon ston, accordynge to a plat made as well for the same seven chapels as for the seid two porches

* These, with the two others, mentioned page 23, make up the whole number of vestries on each side of the building.

The SECONDE INDENTURE. 77

porches; and nine other chapels behynd the quyre of the seid churche with like Weldon ston to be made of a more course werke, as appereth by a plat for the same made: And that the seid John Wastell shall make and sett up or cawse to be made and sett up at his cost and charge the batelments of all the seid porches and chapels with Weldon ston accordynge to another plat made for the same remayning with all the other plats afore reherfed in the kepyng of the seid surveyor signed with the hands of the lords the kynge's executors; All the seid vawtes and batelments to be well and workmanly wrought made and sett up after the best handlyng and forme of good workmanshype, and accordyng to the plats afore specyfied; The foreseid John Wastell to provide and fynde at his cost and charge not only as moche good sufficient and hable ston of Hampole quarryes in Yorkshere as shall suffice for the performance of the seid two porches, but also as moche good sufficient and hable ston of Weldon quarryes as shall suffice for the performyng of all the seid chapels and batelments, together with lyme, sand, scaffolding, mooles, ordinaunces, and every other thyng concernyng the fynyshyng and performyng of all the seid vawtes and batelments, as well workmen and laborers, as all manner of stuff and ordinaunce as shall be requyred or necessary for performance of the same: provided alwey that the seid John Wastell shall kepe continually 60 fre-masons workyng upon the same. The seid John Wastell graunteth also and byndeth hymself by these presents to performe and clerely fynysh all the seid vawtes and batelments on this side the ffeeste of the Nativitie of Seynt John Baptiste next ensuyng after the date hereof; And for the good and suer performyng of all these premysses, as is afore specyfied the seid provost and scolers granten to pay unto the seid John Wastell for ston and workmanship of evry the seid porches with al other charge as is afore reherfed 25l.

And for evry of the seid seven chapels in the body of the churche after the plat of the seid porches 20l.

And for vawtyng of evry of the other nine chapels behind the quyre to be made of more course work 12l.

And for ston and workmanship of the batelments of all the seid chapels and porches divided into twenty severeyes evry severy at 100s. sum 100l.

And for all and singler covenants afore reherfed of the partye of the seid John Wastell wele and truly to be performed and kept, he byndeth himself, his heirs and executors in 400l.
of

18 The THIRD INDENTURE.

of good and lawfull money of England to be paid unto the seid Mr. Provost, scolers and surveyor at the ffeeste of the Purification of our Blessed Lady next comyng after the date of these presentes ; and in lyke wise for all and singler covenantes afore reherfed of the partye of the seid Mr. Provost, scolers and surveyor wele and truly to be performed and kept, they bynde themselves, their successors and executors in 400l. of good and lawfull money of England to be paid unto the seid John Wastell at the seid ffeeste of the Purification of our Blessed Lady, In witnesse whereof the parties aforeseid to these present indentures interchangeably have sett their seales, the day and yere above wryten.

The THIRD INDENTURE:

Concerning erecting the Pinnacles of twenty-one Buttresses, and finishing one of the Towers. For every Pinnacle to be paid 6l. 13s. 4d. and for all the said Pinnacles 140l. and for the upper part of the tower (viz. from the open-work upwards) 100l.

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of January in the fourth yere of the reign of our soverayn lord kyng Herry the 8th, betwene Mr. Robert Hacombleyn provost of the kynges college royal in Cambridge and the scolers of the same with the advice and agrement of Mr. Thomas Larke surveyor of the kynges works there on the oon partye, and John Wastell master mason of the seid works on the other partye, witnesfeth, That it is covenanted, bargayned, and agreed betwene the parties aforeseid, that the seid John Wastell shall make and sett up, or cawse to be made and sett up at his propre costs and charges the fynyalls of the buttrasses of the grete church there, which be 21 in numbre ; the seid fynyalls to be well and workmanly wrought made and sett up after the best handelyng and forme of good workmanshype, according to the plats conceyved and made for the same, and according to the fynyall of oon buttrasse which is wrought and sett up, except that all these new fynyalls shall be made sum what larger in certayne places, according to the mooles for the same conceyved and made : Also it is covenanted, bargayned and agreed betwene the parties aforeseid that the seid John Wastell shall make and sett up or cawse to be made and sett up

at

The THIRD INDENTURE. 79

at his propre costs and charges the fynyshing and performyng of oon towre at oon of the corners of the seid church, as shall be assigned unto him by the surveyor of the seid works; all the seid fynyshing and performyng of the seid towre with fynyalls ryfant Gablets, batelments, orbys, or crosse quarters, and evry other thyng belonging to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought made and sett up after the best handling and forme of good workmanship, accordyng to a plat thereof made remayning in the kepyng of the seid surveyor. The seid John Wastell to provide and synde at his cost and charge as moche good suffycient and hable ston of Weldon quarryes, as shall suffice for the performyng of the fynyalls of all the seid buttrasses, and also for the performyng and fynyshing of oon of the towres, as is afore specyfyed, together with lyme, sand, scaffolding, mooles, ordynaunces and evry other thyng concernyng the fynyshing and performyng of all the buttrasses and towre aforeseid, as well workmen and laborers, as all manner of stufte and ordynaunces as shall be required or necessary for performance of the same, except the seid Mr. Provost, scolers and surveyor granten to lend to the seid John Wastell sum parte of old scaffolding tymbre, and the use of certayne stufte and necessaryes there, as gynnes, whels, cables, hobynatts, sawes, and such other as shall be delyvered to him by indenture; and the seid John Wastell to delyvre the same agayne unto the seid surveyor as sone as the seid buttrasses and towre shall be performed. The seid John Wastell graunteth also and byndeth himself by these covenantes to perform and clerely fynysh all the seid buttrasses and towre on this side the ffeest of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady next ensuryng after the date hereof: And for the good and sure performyng of all these premysses, as is afore specyfyed, the said Provost and scolers covenanten and granten to paye unto the seid Wastell for the performyng of evry buttrasse 6l. 13s. 4d. which amownteth for all the seid buttrasses 140l. and for performyng of the seid towre 100l to be paid in forme following; That is to sey, from tyme to tyme as moche money as shall suffice to pay the masons and other laborers rately after the numbre of workmen; and also for ston at suche tymes and in suche forme as the seid John Wastell shall make his provysyon or receyte of the same ston, from tyme to tyme as the case shall requyre; provided alway that the seid John Wastell shall kepe continually 60 fre-masons working upon the same works, as sone as shall be possible for him to call them in
by

80 The FOURTH INDENTURE.

by vertue of suche commissiſſyon as the ſeid ſurveyor ſhall deli-
 uer unto the ſeid John Waſtell for the ſame entent ; and in
 caſe any maſon or other laborer ſhall be found unproſytable
 of of any ſuche ylle demeanor whereby the work ſhould be
 hyndred or the company myſordred, not doing their duties
 accordyngly as they ought to doo, then the ſeid ſurveyor to in-
 devor hymſelf to performe them by ſuche wayes as hath byn
 there uſed before this tyme ; And alſo the afore named Mr.
 Provoſt, ſcolers and ſurveyor ſhall fynde as moche iron work
 for the fynyalls of the ſeid buttraſſes as ſhall amounte to 5s.
 for evry buttraſſe ; that is in all 4l. 5s. And whatſoever
 iron werke ſhall be occupied and ſpent about the ſeid werks
 and for ſuretie of the ſame above the ſeid 5s. for a buttraſſe,
 the ſeid Johu Waſtell to bere hytt at his own coſt and charge ;
 And for all and ſinguler covenantes afore reherſed of the
 partye of the ſeid John Waſtell wele and truly to be perform-
 ed and kepte, he byndeth himſelf, his heirs and executors in
 300l. of good and lawſulle money of Englande to be paid unto
 the ſeid Mr. Provoſt, ſcolers and ſurveyor at the ffeſte of
 Eſter next comyng after the date of theſe preſentes ; And in
 lyke wiſe for all and ſinguler covenantes afore reherſed of
 the partye of the ſeid Provoſt, ſcolers and ſurveyor wele and
 truly to be performed and kepte, they bynde them their ſuc-
 ceſſors and executors in 300l. of good and lawſulle money of
 Englande to be paid unto the ſeid John Waſtell at the ſeid
 ffeſte of Eſter, in witneſſe whereof the parties aforeſeid to
 this preſent Indenture interchangeably have ſett their ſeales
 the day and yere above wryten.

The FOURTH INDENTURE.

Concerning four large Windows of Painted Glaſs, af-
 ter the rate of Sixteen-pence per Foot for the Glaſs ;
 to be made after the manner and goodneſs in every
 point of the King's New Chapel at Weſtminſter ;
 alſo according to the manner done by Bernard Flow-
 er, Glazier, deceased ; alſo according to ſuch Pat-
 terns otherwiſe called Vidimus. *

* *The Paintings of the Chapel-Windows were (as we may
 reaſonably imagine) copied from the fineſt pieces that could be col-
 lected from all quarters. The Pattern, from which the figures*

The FOURTH INDENTURE. 81

THIS INDENTURE made the thirde day of the moneth of May in the yere of the reigne of Herry the 8th by the Grace of God Kyng of England and Ffraunce, Defendor of the Pfeyth and Lorde of Ireland the eightene, betwene the Right Worthepfulle masters Robert Hacombleyn Doctor of Divinitie and Provost of Kynge's college in the univerfitie of Cambrydge; William Holgyllle clerke master of the hospitalle of Seint John Baptiste called the Savoy besydes London, and Thomas Larke clerke Archdeacon of Norwyche on that oon partye, and Ffraunces Wylliamson * of the paryshe of Seint Olyff in Southwerke in the countie of Surrey glasyer, and Symond Symonds * of the paryshe of Seint Margaret of the towne of Westminster in the countie of Middlesex on that other partye, witneseth, That it is covenanted condescended and agreed betwene the seid partyes by this indenture in manner and forme folowing, that is to wete, the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Symond Symonds covenante, graunte and them bynde by these presentes that they shalle at their owne propre costes and charges wele, surely, clenely, workmanly, substantiallyly curiously and sufficiently glase and sett up or cawse to be glased and sett up foure windowes of the upper story of the grete churche within the Kynge's college of Cambrydge, that is to wete, two wyndowes on the oon side of the seid churche, And the other two wyndowes on the other side of the same churche with good, clene, sure and perfyte glasse and oryent eolors and imagery of the story of the old lawe and of the newe lawe after the forme, maner, goodness, curyousity, and clenelyness in evry poynt of the glasse wyndowes of the Kynge's newe chapell at Westminster; And also accordyngly and after suche maner as oon Barnard Flower

on the glafs were traced, is in the indenture termed a Vidimus.

* *As much as we imagine ourselves arrived at higher perfection in the arts, it would not be easy for a master of a college now to go into St. Margaret's parish, or Southwark, and bespeak the roof of such a chapel as that of King's college, and a dozen or two of windows so admirably drawn, and order them to be sent home by such a day, as if he was bespeaking a chequered pavement, or a church bible. Even those obscure Artists, Williamson, Symonds, Flower, Hoone, &c. would figure as considerable painters in any reign: and what a rarity, in a collection of drawings, would be one of their Vidimus's.*

Walpole's Anec. on Painting.

M

82 The FOURTH INDENTURE.

Fflower glasyer late deceased by indenture stode bounde to doo ; And also accordyngly to suche patterns otherwyse called vidimus, as by the seid masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgyllle and Thomas Larke or by ony of them to the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Symond Symondes or to either of them shall be delyvered, for to forme glasse and make by the foreseid foure wyndowes of the seid church ; And the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Simond Simondes, covenante and graunte by these presentes that two of the seid wyndowes shall be clerely sett up and fully fynyshe after the forme aboveseid within two yeres next ensuyng after the date of these presentes, and that the two other wyndowes resydue of the seid foure wyndowes shall be clerely sett up and fully fynyshe within three yeres next ensuyng after that — without any farder or longer delay : Furdermore the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Symond Symondes covenante and graunte by these presentes that they shall strongly and sureley bynde all the seid foure Wyndowes with double bands of leade for defence of great wyndes and other outrageous wethers ; And the seid masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgyllle and Thomas Larke covenante and graunte by these presentes, that the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Symond Symondes shall have for the glasse, workmanship and setting up of evry foot of the seid glasse, by them to be provided, wrought and sett up after the forme aboveseid fixtene pence sterlinges ; And where the seid Ffraunces Wylliamson and Symond Symondes, and also John a More of the parysshe of Seint Margaret of the towne of Westmynster in the countie of Middlesex, squyer, John Kellet of the same parysshe towne and countie, yoman, Garrard Moynes of the Parysshe of Seint Olyffe in Suthwerke in the countie of Surrey, joyner, and Henry Johnson of the parysshe of Seint Clement Danes without the barres of the newe temple of London in the countie of Middlesex, cordwaner, by their writtyng obligatory of the date of these presentes be holden and bounde to the seid masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgyllle and Thomas Larke in the summe of two hundred poundes sterlinges to be paid at the ffeeste of the Nativitie of Seint John Baptiste now next comyng after the date of these presentes, as in the same writtyng obligatory more plainly at large doothe appere ; Neverthelesse the same masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgyllle and Thomas Larke for them and their executors covenante and grannte by these presentes, that yf the

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The FIFTH INDENTURE. 83

seid Ffraunces Williamfon and Symond Symondes on their part wele and truly performe, observe, fulfille and kepe all and evry the covenantes, bargaynes, grauntes, and promyses and agreements aforeseid in maner and forme as is above declared, That then the same writtyng obligatory shall be voyd and had for nought, and else it shall stande in fulle strengthe and effect. In witnesse whereof the seid partyes to these indentures interchangeably have sett their seales.

Yoven the day and yere aboveseid.

The FIFTH INDENTURE:*

Concerning fixing up eighteen Windows of painted Glas (among which is numbered the West Window) like those of the King's new Chapel at Westminster, as Bernard Flower, glazier (late deceased) stood bound to do; six of the said Windows to be set up within twelve months. The glaz to be after the rate of sixteen pence per foot: the lead two pence per foot.

THIS INDENTURE made the laste day of the moneth of Aprelle in the yere of the reigne of Herry the 8th by the Grace of God Kyng of England and Ffraunce, Defendor of the Ffeyth and Lorde of Ireland the eightene, betwene the Right Wortheppulle masters Robert Hacombleyn Doctor of Divinitie and provost of the kynge's college in the universitie of Cambridge, master William Holgyll clerk master of the hospitalle of Seint John Baptiste called the Savoy besydes London, and master Thomas Larke clerke archdeacon of Norwyche on that oon partye, and Galyon Hoone of the paryssh of Seint Mary Magdalen next Seint Mary Overey in Suthwerke in the countie of Surrey glasyer, Richard Bownde of the paryssh of Seint Clement Danes without the barres of the newe temple of London in the countie of Middlesex, glasyer, Thomas Reve of the paryssh of Seint Sepulcre without

* *The fourth and fifth Indentures give an Account of the glazing of twenty-two Windows. The four remaining Windows, which were not set up by the glaziers spoken of in the Indentures, are, as I am led to believe, the three Windows that seem inexplicable, and the West Window.*

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without newgate of London, glasyer, and James Nycholson of Seint Thomas Spyttell or Hospitalle in Suthwerke in the countie of Surrey glasyer, on that other partye witnesfeth, That it is covenanted coudescended and agreed betwene the seid partyes by this indenture in manner and forme folowing, that is to wete, the seid Galyon Hoone, Richard Bownde Thomas Reve and James Nicholson covenante, graunte and them bynde by these presentes that they shalle at their own propre costes and charges well, fuerly, clenely, workmanly, substantially, curiously and sufficiently glase and sette up, or cause to be glased and sette up eightene wyndowes of the upper story of the great church within the kynges college of Cambridge, whereof the wyndowe in the este ende of the seid church to be oon, and the wyndowe in the West ende of the same church to be another; And so seryatly the resydue with good, clene, sure and perfyte glasse and oryent colors and imagery of the story of the olde lawe and of the newe lawe after the forme, maner, goodnes, curioustye, and clenelynes, in every poynt of the glasse wyndowes of the kynges newe chapell at Westmynster; and also accordyngly and after suche maner as oon Barnard Fflower glasyer late deceased by indenure stode bounde to doo, that is to sey, six of the seid wyndowes to be clerely sette up and fynished after the forme aforeseid within twelve moneths next ensuyng after the date of these presentes; And the twelve wyndowes resydue to be clerely sette up and fully fynished within foure yeres next ensuyng after the date of these presentes; And that the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas Reve and James Nycholson shall fuerly bynde all the seid wyndowes with double bands of leade for defence of great wyndes and outragious wetheringes; Furdermore the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas Reve and James Nicholson covenante and graunte by these presentes that they shall wele and sufficiently sette up at their owne propre costes and charges all the glasse that now is there ready wrought for the seid wyndowes at such tyme and whan as the seid Galyon, Richard, Thomas Reve and James Nycholson shall be assigned and appoynted by the seid masters Robert Hacombleyne, William Holgylle, and Thomas Larke or by any of them; And wele and sufficiently shall bynde all the same with double bandes of leade for the defence of wyndes and wetheringes, as is aforeseid after the rate of two-pence every ffootte; And the seid masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgylle and Thomas Larke covenante and graunte

by

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by these presentes, that the aforeseid Galyon, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve and James Nicholson shall have for the glasse workmanship and setting up twenty foot of the seid glasse by them to be provided, wrought, and sett up after the forme aboveseid eightene pence sterlinges; Also the seid Galyon Hoone, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve and James Nicholson covenante and graunte by these presentes that they shall delyver or cause to be delyvered to Ffraunces Williamson of the parysshe of Seint Olyff in Suthwerke in the countie of Surrey glasyer, and to Symond Symondes of the parysshe of Seint Margarete of Westminster in the countie of Middlesex glasyer, or to either of them good and true patterns otherwyse called a vidimus, for to fourme glasse and make by other four wyndowes of the seid churche, that is to sey, two on the oon syde thereof and two on the other syde, whereunto the said Ffraunces and Symond be bounde, the seid Ffraunces and Symond paying to the seid Galyon, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve and James Nycholson for the seid patterns otherwyse called a vidimus as moche redy money as shall be thought resonable by the foreseid masters William Holgylle and Thomas Larke; And where the seid Galyon Hoone, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve and James Nycholson by their writtyng obligatory of the date of these presentes be holden and bounden to the seid masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgylle and Thomas Larke, in the summe of five hundred markes sterlinges to be paide at the ffeiste of the nativite of Seint John Baptiste now next comyng after the date of these presentes, as in the writtyng obligatory more plainly at large may appere; Neverthelesse the same masters Robert Hacombleyn, William Holgylle and Thomas Larke for them and their executors wille and graunte by these presentes that yf the seid Galyon Hoone, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve and James Nycholson well and truly performe, observe, fulfille and kepe all and every the covenantes, bargaynes, graunts, promyses and aggreementes aforeseid in maner and forme as is above declared, That then the seid writtyng obligatory shall be voyde and had for nought, and else it shall stand in full strength and effect; In witnesse whereof the seid parties to these indentures interchangeably have set their sealles.

Yoven the day and yere aboveseid.



A
S U P P L E M E N T
T O T H E
A C C O U N T of the W I N D O W S.

THOUGH, in my account of the Paintings, I forbore dwelling on each particular stroke of art, and apologised for the same; yet, lest such an omission should be thought a defect, and expose me to the censure of my reader, I have employed some pains, since the printing of the former sheets, in pointing out the most striking and admired beauties of the Chapel-Windows.—The first occur in

The FOURTH WINDOW.

The Queen of Sheba, &c.—The attitude of Sheba has great merit.

The Wise-men, &c.—Remark the figure of the child: the flowing of Mary's drapery: the posture of one of the *Magi* approaching Christ with veneration: his countenance: the richness of his mantle.—A beautiful star in the uppermost part of the painting.

The FIFTH WINDOW.

The Purification, &c.—The face of the person who is bearing Christ in his arms, and the cage and doves are far from being unworthy our notice.

Jacob, to avoid the fury, &c.—The countenance of Isaac bears an aged and venerable appearance.*

The

* In the back-ground we often find the same persons in miniature, that were the subject of the principal painting.—In the back-ground, or upper part of this painting, we have a distant view of Jacob supposed to be far advanced on his journey.—The same thing may be discerned in the painting underneath, which represents Joseph and Mary travelling towards Egypt.—But these,
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THE SIXTH WINDOW.

The children of Israel, &c.—The calf and pillar are frequently, and not undeservedly, admired.

Simeon blessing, &c.—The beauty of this piece consists in the attitude and dress of Simeon.

Herod's cruelty, &c.—A majestic figure of Herod on horseback. But above all remark the merciless looks of the assassin, who is preparing to unsheath his sword against the naked infant at his feet.

THE SEVENTH WINDOW.

Naaman washing, &c.—Naaman washing is not badly represented.

THE EIGHTH WINDOW.

Elisba raising, &c.—This whole piece is exceedingly noble. The building in it is well painted.

Christ raising Lazarus, &c.—The gesture of Lazarus, his pale and ghastly countenance, have each a peculiar beauty.

David returning, &c.—The harp and the virgin bearing it are well figured.

Christ riding, &c.—An earnestness in the looks of Zachæus, whose eyes are steadfastly fixed on Christ, usually receives a particular applause.

THE NINTH WINDOW.

Manna falling, &c.—Moses and Aaron make the best appearance in this piece.—Many have expressed no small satisfaction at beholding the manna.

The last supper, &c.—Christ giving the sop to Judas. Some are apt to imagine that they perceive in Judas a traitorous and deceitful look.

THE TENTH WINDOW.

Judas the first, &c.—Here again some observe the traitor in the countenance of Judas. But let not the cheeks of the trumpeter

as well as some other circumstances which may chance to fall under my notice, I do not number among the most finished beauties: and, therefore, I would be understood to have mentioned them for this reason only,—lest any figures should escape a spectator's observation at an hasty view, which, if discerned, might yet conduce highly to his pleasure and satisfaction.—If a beholder will allow himself time for a strict examination of the several paintings, he will find his trouble not ill repaid by a discovery of the nicest perfection in each particular piece.

trumpeter in this painting escape a spectator's notice, which appear as if naturally distended with wind, and swelling from the glass.—The terrified looks of the servant, whom Peter is smiting, cannot be beheld with indifference.

Christ bound, &c.—Every moment employed in viewing the meek and lowly figure of Jesus affords a fresh pleasure to the sight.—In the upper part of this painting is the figure of a woman executed in a masterly manner.

THE ELEVENTH WINDOW.

Jeremiah imprisoned, &c.—The figure and dress of Jeremiah are happily and boldly executed.

Christ a prisoner, &c.—The angry countenance of the high Priest, the lustre of the colouring of his robes,* the throne on which he is seated, the costly canopy spread above it; the ill-favoured aspect of a man standing near our Saviour; and supposed to be saying “Answerest thou the high Priest thus?” are beauties with which a spectator may be highly entertained.—Observe the chains about Christ.

Shimei cursing, &c.—The impatient fury of Shimei (who is painted with a swarthy complexion) the down-cast looks of David, with a certain consciousness of shame, are by very judicious persons pronounced almost inimitable.

The soldiers mocking, &c.—A kind of joy in the countenance of Herod, who expected some extraordinary interview,† is wonderfully well expressed.—A curtain suspended over Herod's head is not without it's beauty.

THE GRAND EAST WINDOW.

Pilate pronouncing, &c.—The person of Pilate, the grandeur of the canopy hanging over him, and several countenances, that deserve somewhat more than a slight and momentary view, render this painting one of the most finished pieces about the Chapel.

Our Saviour bearing, &c.—In our Saviour's face (who is almost fainting under the burden of his cross) we may discern every possible mark of woe and anguish.

The stripping, &c.—Christ extended on the cross, and the rough and stern visage of the smith, who is preparing for the use of his tools, are very just objects of admiration.

Christ

* *The richness and brightness of the SCARLET colour is every where conspicuous.*

† *Luke xxiii. 8.*

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Christ crucified, &c.—Take particular notice of the posture of one of the soldiers (under the cross) who is pointing to a die.

THE FOURTEENTH WINDOW.

The lamentation of Mary, &c.—An expression of sorrow and affliction in the face of Mary Magdalene is no contemptible stroke of art.—But the mournful countenances of the women in the other painting of this Window have not, perhaps, their parallels.

THE FIFTEENTH WINDOW.

Christ laid, &c.—The features and lineaments of the face of the dead body of Christ are a most striking instance of the ability of the artist, who was employed about this piece.

The passage of Christ, &c.—Christ approaching the departed spirits in a descending posture, and the flowing of his garment (from his left shoulder) in strong and lively colours, are circumstances with which a spectator cannot but be exceedingly pleased.—In the upper part of this painting are some figures intended for evil spirits, supposed to be flying from the sight of Christ.

THE SIXTEENTH WINDOW.

Christ, after that, &c.—The figure of Christ rising from the sepulchre, and his flowing robe, are worth some little notice.

Jesus discovering, &c.—Attend to the richness of Christ's robes, and the flowing of Mary's clothes.

THE SEVENTEENTH WINDOW.

Reuben coming, &c.—Reuben's dress can hardly fail of recommending itself to a spectator's observation.

The Women going, &c.—The painter seems, in this piece, to have exhausted the whole force of his art on the flowing of Mary Magdalene's gown, and on the beauty of its colouring, which is blue.—A very delicate and graceful figure of the Virgin Mary, with an head-dress well suited to her person. This latter observation may be extended to other representations of Mary above-mentioned.

Daniel in the lion's den, &c.—Astonishment in the countenance of Darius is artfully expressed.

Mary Magdalene mistaking, &c.—The attitude of Mary, the folds of her garment, and the pales of the garden, are all exact copies of nature.

THE EIGHTEENTH WINDOW.

Christ appearing, &c.—It is worth while to regard, how deep is the attention displayed in the countenance of one of the disciples.

Christ breaking, &c.—Marks of surprise in the whole mien of the two disciples cannot, I believe, escape the notice of the most ordinary beholder.

THE TWENTIETH WINDOW.

Elijah taken up, &c.—The mantle flowing down, the attitude of Elijah stooping down from the chariot, and the chariot itself, are all confessedly worthy of the highest admiration.

Christ ascending, &c.—Christ disappearing, and the amazement of the beholders looking after him, make up a lively representation of what may be conceived to have happened on such an occasion.

The Holy Ghost, &c.—A figure of the Virgin Mary with an air of humility and devotion.—I would recommend it to a spectator to examine narrowly this beautiful painting.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW.

Peter and John, &c.—This painting presents us with very remarkable beauties. Such are the distortion of the cripple's knee (which does but feebly support him in his endeavours to rise) apparently advancing out from the glass; his countenance wan and meager, expressive of want and misery; and the magnificent column of the temple.

The beggar restored, &c.—The group of diminutive figures about Peter preaching are delineated with exact taste and judgment. The number of them produces no confusion, nor yet a want of the most eloquent expressions of attention in their countenances.—This Painting will be seen in an advantageous light from the Organ-loft.

The death of Ananias, &c.—"It is remarkable that one of the finest of these windows is the story of Ananias and Sapphira, as told by Raphael in the cartoons-----probably the cartoons being consigned to Flanders for tapestry, drawings from them were sent hither: an instance of the diligence of our glass painters in obtaining the best designs for their work."

Walpole's Anec. on Painting.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW.

The conversion, &c.—The light shining from heaven is very successfully executed.

Paul preaching, &c.—In the back-ground is an exceeding small figure of Paul let down by two men from the top of a tower.—Remark the attitude of the two men.—These diminutive figures, though their extraordinary beauty is not easily discerned by the naked eye, are reckoned by many people inferior to none about the Chapel.

The

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The TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW.

I had thought to have taken no further notice of any of the figures in the middle light ; but an exceeding dignity in the looks of the uppermost Messenger in the lower division of this Window obliges me to make mention of it as a new and uncommon beauty, and even equal to any already seen.

The TWENTY-FOURTH WINDOW.

In the upper division of this Window, and in the light towards the left, about a yard from the bottom of the division, is painted the flame of a candle. This single representation is coloured with such a masterly hand, that a spectator, while the sun is shining on the South side of the Chapel, may almost suffer himself to be deceived with the appearance.

THE END.

E R R A T A.

Page 17. Note. The Crack near the Organ-loft deserves no notice : since I am informed that, when the work settled, this was occasioned.

P. 20, line 2. For—the sides of the Chapel, &c. read—the towers and buttresses of the Chapel being it's only support.—This mistake was occasioned by a false information.

P. 20, N. I have lately discovered that the thickness of the roof, in some parts, scarcely exceeds even two inches.

P. 20, N. I am well assured that St. Mary's Chapel at Ely was not the pattern from whence the roof of KING's Chapel was taken.

P. 32, line 35. For—separated, by &c. read—separated by, &c.

P. 74, N. line 19. For—*forty* read—*sixty*.

P. 74, N. line 17. In some copies the word *walls* was printed instead of *roofs*.

P. 80, line 14. For—Johu read—John.

P. 85, line 5. For—*eightene* pence read—*sixtene* pence.